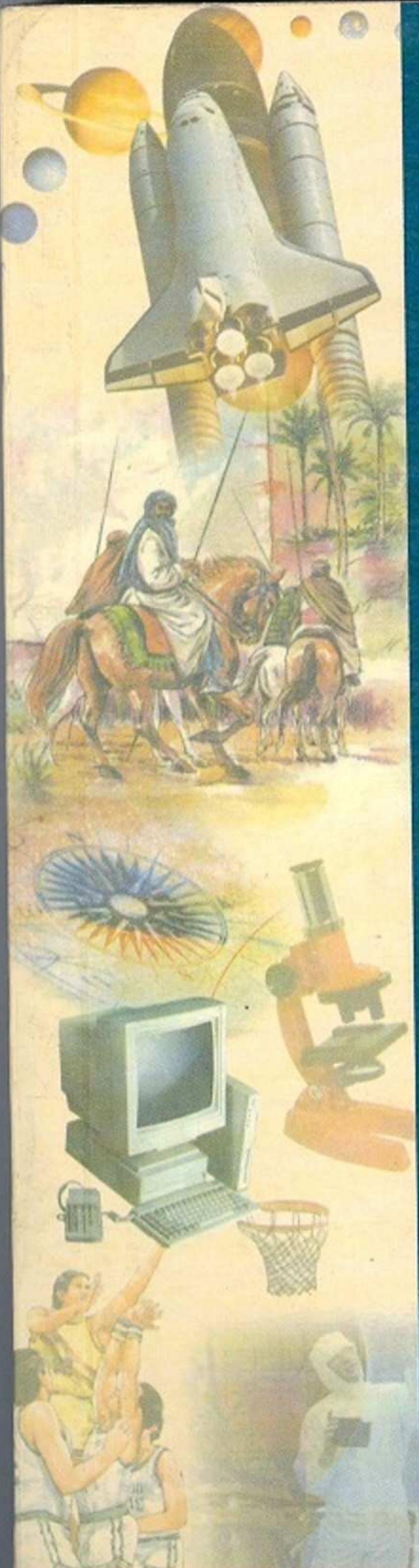


Caravan's

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE MCQs

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Caravan General Knowledge MCQs

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Caravan Enterprises Lahore. Pakistan. 2005

Chapter 1

GEOGRAPHY

1. In the Composition of the earth, Aluminum is:
   (a) 27.5% (b) 20.3%
   (c) 14.5% (d) 8.1%

2. The deepest part of the Ocean is:
   (a) Vostok (b) Puerto Rico Trench
   (c) Mariana Trench (d) Sundas Trench

3. After Australia, which of the following is the smallest Continent?
   (a) Antarctica (b) South America
   (c) North America (d) Europe

4. The deepest place in the Indian Ocean is:
   (a) Mariana Trench (b) Puerto Rico Trench
   (c) Sunda Trench (d) Isle Trench.

5. The highest waterfall of the world is:-
   (a) Victoria (b) Tugela
   (c) Angel (d) Niagara.

6. The areas around the North and South poles within the Polar circles is called:
   (a) The Torrid Zone (b) The Frigid Zone
   (c) The Temperature Zone (d) None of the above

7. "Death Valley" in California, U.S.A is so called because of:-
   (a) It is highly polluted area on earth
   (b) It is extremely cold region on earth
   (c) One of the hottest places in the world
   (d) The existence of a large number of volcanaes

8. Identify the largest ocean:
   (a) Pacific Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
   (c) Indian Ocean (d) Artic Ocean

9. Mediterranean Sea is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by the:
   (a) Strait of Gibraltar (b) Bering strait
   (c) Davis strait (d) Dover strait

10. Caribbean Sea is linked with the Pacific Ocean by the:
   (a) Suez Canal (b) Panama Canal
   (c) Sunda Strait (d) None of the above one

11. 'Sea of Japan' is famous for :
   (a) Oil Reserves (b) Mineral Water
   (c) Fishing Area (d) Icebergs in water

12. 'Red sea' is between :
   (a) Arabia and Africa
   (b) Turkey and Russia
   (c) China and Japan
   (d) Germany and Scandinavia

13. Alexandria is a seaport of :
   (a) Greece (b) Egypt
   (c) Iran (d) Germany

14. Bering Strait separates Asia from:
   (a) America (b) Africa
   (c) Australia (d) None of the above one

15. The longest mountain range in the world is:
   (a) Karakoram (b) Alps
   (c) Andes (d) Hindukush.

16. Cyprus is an island in the:
   (a) Mediterranean Sea
   (b) South China Sea
   (c) Red Sea
   (d) Caribbean Sea.

17. Which of the following country shares the water of Caspian Sea?
   (a) Russia (b) Iran
   (c) Azerbaijan (d) All the above

18. Palk Strait separates India from :
   (a) Sri Lanka (b) Maldives

(c) Bangladesh (d) None of the above one

19. 'Dickson' is a seaport of :
    (a) Italy (b) Malaysia
    (c) South Africa (d) Norway

20. 'Lake Superior' is :
    (a) The World's deepest freshwater lake
    (b) The World's largest freshwater lake
    (c) The world's largest saltwater lake
    (d) None of the above

21. 'Seattle' is a seaport of :
    (a) China (b) U.S.A
    (c) Germany (d) Canada

22. Which of the following strait separates Italy from Sicily?
    (a) Sunda (b) Messina
    (c) Bonifacio (d) Johore

23. Identify the world's longest river with the length of 6,521 km.
    (a) Amazon (b) Mississippi
    (c) Nile (d) none of the above

24. Which one is the longest river?
    (a) Jhelum (b) Chenab
    (c) Ravi (d) Sutlaj.

25. Which of the following is the smallest sea?
    (a) South China Sea. (b) Arabian Sea.
    (c) Sea of Marmara. (d) Caribbean Sea.

26. Which of the following river is located in Iraq?
    (a) Lena (b) Oxus
    (c) Volga (d) Euphrates

27. In which of the following country, 'Victoria Falls' is located?
    (a) Canada (b) Zimbabwe
    (c) U.S.A (d) Venezuela

28. Which of the following waterfalls is located between America and Canada?
    (a) Victoria Falls (b) Ribbon Falls
    (c) Niagara Falls (d) Angels Falls.

29. Identify the world's Largest Dam :-
 (a) Aswan (b) Kiev
 (c) Tarbela (d) Mangla

30. In which of the following region 'New Zealand' is situated?
 (a) Europe (b) South America
 (c) Caribbean (d) Oceania

31. The world's largest land frontier is between:
 (a) America and Canada
 (b) Russia and China
 (c) Argentina and Brazil
 (d) China and Mongolia

32. The world's largest sliver producing country is.--
 (a) Canada (b) Australia
 (c) Russia (d) Mexico.

33. "Valetta" is the capital of:
 (a) Finland (b) Malta
 (c) Senegal (d) Congo

34. The 'United Arab Emirates' (U.A.E) Comprises of:
 (a) Abu Dhabi (b) Sharjah
 (c) Fujairah (d) All the above

35. Which of the following 'Desert' is the largest in area?
 (a) The Sahara (b) Gobi
 (c) Takla Makan (d) Thar

36. The famous " Dost-i-Lut" desert is located in :
 (a) Iran (b) China
 (c) South Africa (d) Egypt

37. "Nanga Parbat" is the famous mountain Peak of:
 (a) Karakoram range (b) Himalayas range
 (c) HinduKush range (d) Sulaiman range

38. "Kasr-i-Mantra" is an official residence of:
 (a) King of Saudi Arabia (b) Amir-Kuwait
 (c) Iranian President (d) None of the above

39. Why 'Black Sea' is so called:
 (a) A large number of black rocks in the water

(b) The dense fog that prevails there in winter
(c) The water of the sea is black
(d) None of the above

40. Which of the following Country is largest by area?
(a) China (b) Canada
(c) America (d) Russia

41. Which of the following Country is a 'Peninsula?
(a) Brazil (b) Japan
(c) Greenland (d) Saudi Arabia

42. Which of the following Country is largest by population?
(a) Russia (b) Indonesia
(c) China (d) India

43. Which part of the world is called "City of Angles"?
(a) Bangkok (b) Stockholm
(c) New York (d) Rome

44. Which part of the world is called "Cockpit of Europe"?
(a) Belgium (b) Ireland
(c) Netherlands (d) Greenland

45. The world's largest fish catching country is:
(a) Russia (b) China
(c) Japan (d) Australia

46. The world's longest railroad tunnel 'Seikan' is located in:
(a) England (b) Japan
(c) Switzerland (d) Russia.

47. Which Country is called "Land of Milk and Honey"?
(a) Lebanon (b) Japan
(c) Canada (d) Turkey

48. Which part of the world is called: "Playgroud of Europe"?
(a) Norway (b) Germany
(c) Switzerland (d) Poland

49. Which Part of the world is called "Land of Midnight Sun"?
(a) Thailand (b) Finland
(c) Norway (d) Japan

50. What is “Big Ben”?
   (a) A Volcano in Alaska
   (b) A Glaxy of Stars
   (c) A clock placed on the British Parliament
   (d) None of the above

51. Which of the following is a Baltic State?
   (a) Georgia (b) Armenia
   (c) Ukraine (d) Estonia.

52. Which of the following Asian countries is landlocked?
   (a) Myanmar (b) Mongolia
   (c) Vietnam (d) North Korea.

53. Identify the biggest Island:
   (a) Greenland (b) Iceland
   (c) New Zealand (d) Taiwan

54. Identify the Coldest Planet:
   (a) Pluto (b) Venus
   (c) Jupiter (d) Mars

55. Identify the smallest Planet:
   (a) Venus (b) Mercury
   (c) Jupiter (d) None of above

56. Which one is the highest Mountain Pass in the world?
   (a) Khunjerab Pass (b) Kilik Pass
   (c) Alpine (d) None of the above

57. Identify the Largest ‘Salt-Water Lake’ in the world:
   (a) Lake Superior (b) Baikal Lake
   (c) Caspian Sea (d) Mancher Lake

58. Identify the world’s largest City (in area):
   (a) Shanghai (b) Moscow
   (c) New York (d) London

59. Which is the longest strait of the world?
   (a) Malacca (b) Gibraltar
   (c) Bosphorus (d) Dover

60. ‘Fleet Street’ in London is famous for:
   (a) Tailoring and Jewellery Shops

(b) Banking and Financial Transactions
(c) Offices of the leading British Newspapers
(d) None of the above One.

61. 'Wall Street' in New York is famous for:
(a) Stocks Exchange Market
(b) Modern Shopping Centre
(c) Broadest street in the world
(d) None of the above

62. Which of the following lines divide Turkish and Greek Cyprus communities?
(a) Yellow Line (b) Green Line
(c) Curzon Line (d) Maginot Line

63. Which of the following countries is called "Land of Milk and Honey"?
(a) Switzerland (b) Norway
(c) Bahrain (d) Lebanon.

64. Which one is boundary line between Poland and Germany?
(a) Maginot Line (b) Seigfrid line
(c) Hindenburg line (d) Mannerheim line

65. 'Takla Makan Desert' is located in :
(a) Xinjing (China) (b) East Africa
(c) Basutoland (d) Iran

66. "Khyber Pass" is located in :
(a) Karakorum range (b) Himalyas range
(c) Hindukush range (d) Sulaiman range

67. Which part of the world is known as "Star and key of Indian Ocean"?
(a) India (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Maldives (d) Mauritius

68. "Siachen Glacier" is situated in :
(a) Hindu Kush (b) Sulaiman
(c) Pamir (d) Karakorum

69. Which of the following glacier is in 'Hunza'?
(a) Hispar (b) Biafo
(c) Atrak (d) None of the above

70. Which of the following Mountain Peak is not situated in Karakorum range?
(a) Broad Peak (b) Gasherbrum Peak
(c) Tirich Mir Peak (d) All of the above

71. The world's smallest state by population is:
(a) San Marino (b) Monaco
(c) Vatican (d) Nauru.

72. The world's largest fresh water lake is:
(a) Caspian sea (b) Great Bear
(c) Baikal (d) Superior.

73. 'Nanga Parbat Peak' is situated in:
(a) Himalayas (b) Karakoram
(c) Hindukush (d) Suliman

74. The largest river in Baluchistan is :
(a) Dasht (b) Zhob
(c) Rakshan (d) Hingol

75. Which is the highest railway station in Asia?
(a) Quetta (b) Kalat
(c) Kan Mehtarzai (d) Sibi

76. What is the significane of a small country "Ecuador"?
(a) It is a biggest island of Latin America
(b) It is located on the equator of the earth
(c) It is a land where days and nights are of one month duration on the earth
(d) None of the above

77. 'Kuril Islands' are situated between:
(a) China and Japan
(b) Russia and Japan
(c) Australia and New Zealand
(d) U.S and Cuba

78. What is "Green peace"?
(a) A mountain range
(b) The largest Island in the world
(c) Geological Society of London

(d) An organization that stresses the need to maintain a balance between human progress and environmental conservation.

79. Yellow Sea lies between:
(a) Singapore and Malaysia.
(b) China and Japan.
(c) Vietnam and Philippine.
(d) Australia and New Zealand.

80. The world's largest active volcano "Mauna Loa" is located in:
(a) Hawaii (USA)
(b) Central Andes (Chile)
(c) Mount Mayon (Philippines)
(d) Java (Indonesia)

81. The Eastern Mediterranean Island "Cyprus" is divided between:
(a) Germany and Poland (b) France and Greece
(c) Turkey and Greece (d) Indonesia and Japan

82. Which is the smallest state in area?
(a) Bahrain (b) Maldives
(c) Malta (d) Brunei Darrusalam

83. The distance of a place South or North of Equator is called :
(a) Altitude (b) Longitude
(c) Latitude (d) Multitude

84. Which part of the world is called "The Land of free people"?
(a) Switzerland (b) Thailand
(c) West-Indies (d) U.K

85. The world's famous bridge "Golden gate" is located in:
(a) New York (b) Sydney
(c) Mexico city (d) San Francisco

86. "Skhalin Islands" enriched with oil reserves are claimed by:
(a) China and Russia (b) US and Japan
(c) Russia and Japan (d) USA and Russia

87. "Pristina is the Capital of:
(a) Chechnya (b) East Timor
(c) Bosnia (d) Kossovo

88. ‘Oxus’ River is flowing between:
   (a) Iran and Iraq
   (b) Afghanistan and Tajikistan
   (c) Jordan and Israel
   (d) Russia and Turkey

89. SAARC Human Resource Development Centre is located at:
   (a) New Delhi (b) Colombo
   (c) Islamabad (d) Dhaka

90. In July 1986, a model child welfare centre was established in a village “Hummak” near the city of:
   (a) Lahore (b) Multan
   (c) Faisalabad (d) Islamabad

91. The World’s largest desert in area is:
   (a) Sahara (b) Arabia
   (c) Gobi (d) Mogave

92. “Dead Sea” is lying between:
   (a) Iraq and Sudan (b) Israel and Jordan
   (c) Russia and Japan (d) Greece and Turkey

93. Identify the Largest Sea?
   (a) South China Sea (b) Caribbean Sea
   (c) Arabian Sea (d) Sea of Marmara

94. Which country has the greatest number of volcanoes in the world?
   (a) Japan (b) Indonesia
   (c) Philippines (d) Cameroon

95. The length of Karakoram Highway (KKH) in Pakistan is:
   (a) 650 km (d) 785 km
   (c) 805 km (d) 1200 km

96. Which of the Sea is located in Central Asia?
   (a) Red Sea (b) Baltic Sea
   (c) Aral Sea (d) None of the above

97. Which Country’s land is below the sea level?
   (a) New Zealand (b) Japan
   (c) Ireland (d) Netherlands

98. On which river Gudu, Sukkur and Kotri barrages are situated?
(a) Chanab (b) Ravi
(c) Indus (d) Sutlej

99. Which of the following country consists of 1300 Islands?
(a) Malaysia (b) Greenland
(c) Indonesia. (d) Philippines

100. What is 'Subway'?
(a) Underground passage
(b) A road or path raised above ground level
(c) Short passage to any place
(d) None of the above

101. What is 'Cathy Pacific'?
(a) Airline (b) Newspaper
(c) News Agency (d) Island

102. The main cause of earthquakes is :
(a) Sudden Cooling and Contraction of the earth's Surface
(b) Coming into activity of some dormant volcanoes
(c) Due to internal heat, sometimes water changes into steam and expands.
(d) All of the above.

103. Which of the following countries are land locked?
(a) Ugauda, Austria, Hungry, Laos
(b) Albania, Brazil, Greece, Kenya
(c) Sudan, Sweden, Cuba, Senegal
(d) Tanzania, Mozambique, Somalia, Portugal

104. The World's largest Island is :
(a) Greenland (b) Sumatra
(c) New Guinea (d) Madagascar

105. The Soan and the Haro are the two rivers of:
(a) Baluchistan Plateau (b) Potohar Plateau
(c) Northern areas (d) Azad Kashmir

106. Punjab's size in the total land mass of Pakistan is :
(a) 20.7% (b) 25.8%
(c) 29.7% (d) 37.7%

107. The “Shandur Pass” at the Height of 12,205 feet connects:
(a) Chitral and Gilgit (b) Chitral and Bannu
(c) Mardan and Malkand (d) Gilgit and Kashgars

108. The area lying between river Beas and the Ravi is called:-
(a) Chaj Doab (b) Rachna Doab
(c) Bari Doab (d) Saharwal Doab

109. Which part of Punjab is famous for shisham Timber Forests?
(a) Changa Manga
(b) Ala Chitta Range
(c) Murree Kohuta Range
(d) Mianwali and Kalabagh range.

110. Which of the following Central Asian State is enriched with the world’s largest mineral resources?
(a) Uzbekistan (b) Kazakistan
(c) Azerbaijan (d) Turkmenistan

111. The largest number of fatalities by earth quakes were recorded in :
(a) Gilan (Iran) June, 21st 1990
(b) Kobe (Japan) January 17th 1995
(c) Takhar (Afghanistan February 4th 1998
(d) Izmir (Turky)August, 17th 1999

112. Pakistan Forest institution is located in:
(a) Karachi (b) Rawalpindi
(c) Lahore (d) Peshawar

113. The archaeological site “Kot Diji” is located near the city of:
(a) Larkana (b) Thatta
(c) Khairpur (d) Swat

114. Pakistan is surrounded in the North West by:
(a) Iran (b) China
(c) Afghanistan (d) Himalayas Range

115. The most precious gemstone “Emerald” are found in:
(a) Gilgit (b) Hunza
(c) Swat (d) Dir

116. On a 1: 50,000 map, village A and B are 4.5 cm apart. What is the real distance in km?

(a) 1 ¼ km (b) 1 ¼ km
(c) 2 ¼ km (b) 2 ½ km

117. To show the distribution of People of Pakistan we should use:

(a) Shade method (b) Do method
(c) Isopleth (d) Bargraph

118. The strength of wave action depends on all these EXCEPT:

(a) Currents in the sea (b) Wind strength
(c) Depth of coastal water (d) Height of waves

119. Bore is caused by:

(a) Rising tide while meeting river currents
(b) Friction from prevailing winds
(c) Spring tide and strong winds
(d) Unequal heating of oceans

120. Which of these is not a metamorphic rock?

(a) Quartzite (b) Slate
(c) Shale (d) Schist

121. Earthquakes are vibrations associated with all the following EXCEPT:

(a) Subduction of rock during collision of crystal plats
(b) Volcanic eruptions
(c) Subsidence of a geocyncline
(d) Movement along major faults

122. Biological weathering occurs in the ways EXCEPT.

(a) Joint widening by roots
(b) Honeycomb weathering
(c) Reaction with humid acid
(d) Reaction with plant and animal solution

123. Which of the following has the highest annual rainfall?

(a) Sialkot (b) Rawalpindi
(c) Parachinar (d) Chitral

124. The largest district of the Punjab by area is:

(a) Dera Gazi Khan (b) Rajanpur
(c) Bahawalpur (d) Rahim Yar Khan

125. Pakistan Environmental Protection Ordinance was enforced in:
(a) 1984 (b) 1986
(c) 1988 (d) 1990

126. Which of these is a process of transportation in a river?
(a) Solution (b) Corrosion
(c) Attrition (d) Deposition

127. A canyon is a large form of:
(a) Dry valley (b) Gorge
(c) Pediment (d) Badiand

128. What kind of weathering takes place on the valley side above the surface of the glacier?
(a) Plucking (b) Abrasion
(c) Chemical weathering (d) Frost shattering

129. Which of the statements to about the Troposphere is not true?
(a) It contains 85-90% of the atmosphere's mass
(b) It contains nearly all the water and oxygen of the atmosphere
(c) It is the zone which exhibits changes in condition of weather
(d) It is about 350 km thick

130. A wind which reverses seasonally is known as wind.
(a) Trade (b) Cyclonic
(c) Monsoon (d) Polar

131. The Stevenson screen contains all of these EXCEPT:
(a) Wet bulb thermometer (b) Maximum thermometer
(c) Ordinary thermometer (d) Anemometer

132. Weather describe the condition of ______ at any one time:
(a) The earth (b) The land surface
(c) The atmosphere (d) The ionosphere

133. Temperature increases with increasing altitude by 10øC for every ______ rise:
(a) 100 ft (b) 150 m
(c) 250 m (d) 300 m

134. Water vapour turns into clouds in the atmosphere when:
(a) It rains (b) The temperature rise
(c) Dew point is reached (d) Evaporation takes place

135. When a warm air is lifted off the surface in temperature depression it is called:
(a) An occlusion (b) A cold front
(c) An anticyclone (d) A warm front

136. Afternoon rains in the equatorial region are the result of influences:
(a) Convectional (b) Monsoon
(c) Frontal (d) Land Breeze

137. Mediterranean regions are useful for all these EXCEPT?
(a) Tourism (b) Forestry
(c) Fruit growing (d) Wine production

138. The best projection to suit the map of Pakistan is:
(a) Simple cylindrical (b) Conical
(c) Zenithal (d) Conventional

139. The extinct Volcanic Peak of Koh-i-Sultan is in:
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) Turkey
(c) Iran (d) Pakistan

140. The length of River Ganges is approx:
(a) 2500 km (b) 2960 km
(c) 3840 km (d) 2780 km

141. Deccan Plateau is in:
(a) Europe (b) Asia
(c) Australia (d) Africa

142. The only river in Pakistan flows, SW-NE direction:
(a) The Gomal (b) The Kurram
(c) The Zhobe (d) The Swat

143. Potwar Plateau bounded on the south by:
(a) Siwalik hills (b) Indus river
(c) Salt range (d) Jelum river

144. The Mountain Peak of Takht-i-Sulaiman is in:
(a) Yemen (b) Turkey

(c) Pakistan (d) Iran

145. Black Race is not in:
(a) Gambia (b) Portugal
(c) Guinea Bissau (d) Mali

146. SURMA is the name of.
(a) River (b) Desert
(c) Mountain (d) Island

147. Transportation and trade are:
(a) Primary activities (b) Secondary activities
(c) Tertiary activities (d) None of these

148. 'Kyoto Protocol' is an international treaty relating to:
(a) Child labour abuses
(b) Environmental problems
(c) Elimination of chemical and biological weapons
(d) Women's rights

149. Which of the following Sufi saints belong to "Chistia order"?
(a) Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya
(b) Hazrat Shah Rukn-i-Alam
(c) Hazrat Farid-ud-Din Ganj Shakar
(d) None of the above

150. The longest river in South Asia is:
(a) The Ganges (b) The Indus
(c) The Brahm putra (d) The Sutlej

151. The total length of Railways in Pakistan is:
(a) 5000 km (b) 8875 km
(c) 7500 km (d) 9235 km

152. The length of River Indus is:
(a) 2880 km (b) 2700 km
(c) 2650 km (d) 3200 km

153. The oldest Hydro-electric Project in Pakistan is:
(a) Dargai (b) Rasul
(c) Warsak (d) Malakand

154. The oldest barrage on the river Indus at Sukkur was built in:
(a) 1932 (b) 1940

(c) 1930 (d) 1928

155. World's density of population (1990 estimate):
(a) 50 person per sq km (b) 39 person per sq km
(c) 46 person per sq km (d) 31 person per sq km

156. Which of the following continents has no desert?
(a) Australia (b) North America
(c) South America (d) Europe

157. Which of the following regions is 'Peninsula'?
(a) Arabia (b) Scandinavia
(c) Alaska (d) All of above.

158. The richest fishing ground in the world:
(a) North Western Europe
(b) North Eastern Asia
(c) North Western North America
(d) North Eastern North America

159. The oldest Iron and steel industry centre in India is:
(a) Bombay (b) Durgapur
(c) Bhalai (d) Jamshedpur

160. Buddhism accounts for 100% of the total population in:
(a) Nepal (b) Bhutan
(c) Sri Lanka (d) China

161. Maize, Rice and Wheat are generally referred as:
(a) Root crops (b) Cereal Crops
(c) Legumes Crops granaries (d) None of the above

162. The largest latitude circle on earth is:
(a) Arctic circle (b) Tropic of cancer
(c) The Equator (d) Tropic of Capricorn

163. World's largest Delta is:
(a) Italy (b) Mexico
(c) Sunderlands (India) (d) Bangladesh

164. Which is the largest tea producing country in the world?
(a) Nigeria (b) Indonesia
(c) India (d) Kenya

165. Three Persian Gulf Islands, Abu Mussa, The Greater and Lesser Tunbs, are disputed between:
(a) Iran and Iraq (b) Iran and U.A.E.
(c) Iraq and Kuwait (d) Qatar and Bahrain

166. "Darwin" is the seaport of:
(a) Australia (b) France
(c) U.K. (d) Germany

167. Which country produces maximum gold?
(a) Brunei (b) South Africa
(c) Australia (d) New Zealand

168. Which city is called "City of seven hills"?
(a) New York (b) London
(c) Paris (d) Rome

169. "Broadway" (New York U.S.A.) is the world's largest:
(a) Theatre (b) Thoroughfare
(c) Museum (d) Gymnaseum

170. What is meant by "Equinox"?
(a) The longest day
(b) The shortest day
(c) The sun-month long day
(d) Equal duration of day and night

171. The season changes because of the:
(a) Moon is revolving round the earth
(b) Earth is revolving round its axis
(c) Earth is revolving round the sun
(d) Planet Mars is attracting the sun

172. The distance of longitude represents how many minutes difference in time:
(a) 10 minutes (b) 4 minutes
(c) 15 minutes (d) 1 minute

173. '49th Parallel' is a boundary line between:
(a) North and South Korea
(b) China and Mongolia
(c) Germany and Poland
(d) USA and Canada

174. "Zardak" is the highest peak of:
(a) Karakoram range (b) Sulaiman range
(c) Kirthar range (d) Hindukush range

175. When one place on the earth is on a bigger eastern longitude then its time will be:
(a) Ahead
(b) Behind
(c) Equal to the time of other place
(d) Exactly one day behind than

176. What is the age of the earth?
(a) 5000 million years (b) 6000 million years
(c) 4000 million years (d) 5500 million years

177. "Antarctica" is situated in the:
(a) North Pole (b) South Pole
(c) Eastern Hemisphere (d) Western Hemisphere

178. Which continent is termed as "Dark continent"?
(a) Asia (b) Africa
(c) Australia (d) South America

179. The biggest desert "Sahara" is in:
(a) America (b) Australia
(c) Africa (d) Asia

180. The country which is first in Petroleum oil production is?
(a) Indonesia (b) Netherland
(c) Iran (d) Saudi Arabia

181. Maximum quantity of diamonds are found in:
(a) North America (b) South America
(c) India (d) Africa

182. In which continent is the Alps mountains to be found?
(a) Asia (b) Africa
(c) Australia (d) Europe

183. "London" is situated by the side of which river?
(a) Seine (b) Don
(c) Australia (d) Thames

184. "Madagascar" is the largest island in the:
(a) Pacific Ocean (b) Atlantic Ocean
(c) Indian Ocean (d) Arctic Sea

185. "Suez" Canal is between:
(a) Red sea and Mediterranean
(b) North sea and Caspian sea
(c) Indian Ocean and China sea
(d) Atlantic and Pacific Oceans

186. Which is the shortest day in the Northern Hemisphere?
(a) Ist January (b) 22nd December
(c) 30th December (d) 1st December

187. The animal Kangaroo is to be found in :
(a) Malaysia (b) Australia
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Mauritius

188. The earth's rotation on its axis is from:
(a) South to North (b) North to South
(c) East to West (d) West to East

189. Which country has the largest production of aluminium?
(a) Germany (b) Canada
(c) U.S.A. (d) India

190. To control was environmental hazards, United Nations will hold the "Earth Summit 2002" in:
(a) Brazil (b) Canada
(c) South Africa (d) Norway

191. By area, the World's largest country is:
(a) Canada (b) USA
(c) Russia (d) China

192. Which country is known as "Land of midnight sun"?
(a) Italy (b) Canada
(c) Japan (d) Norway

193. Rainfall related to mountains is:
(a) Orographic rainfall (b) Normal rainfall
(c) Monsoon rains (d) Cyclonic rainfall

194. Which waterway gives the source of terrestrial moisture?
(a) Ocean (b) Rivers
(c) Lakes (d) Canals

195. Bangladesh has a dispute over the construction of a dam on Naaf river with:
(a) India (b) Myanmar
(c) Nepal (d) China

196. A large group of islands is known as
(a) Peninsula (b) Archipelago
(c) Strait (d) Channel

197. A large coral reef containing islands encompassing a sea water lagoon is named:
(a) Arctic (b) Atoll
(c) Bank (d) Alpine

198. These are only two double land-locked countries in the world. Double land locked means a land-locked country which is also surrounded by land locked neighbouring countries. Name both the countries?
(a) Uzbekistan and Liechtenstein
(b) Uzbekistan and Chad
(c) Uzbekistan and Mali
(d) Liechtenstein and Chad.

199. Basin is a low land area. Which are the largest basins in the face of the earth?
(a) Seas (b) Oceans
(c) Rivers (d) None of the above

200. Among these SAARC countries which is not land locked?
(a) Bhutan (b) Nepal
(c) Sri Lanka (d) None of the above

201. What is the name of the central part of the earth?
(a) Mantle (b) Core
(c) Crust (d) None of the above

202. What is/are the basic purpose(s) of dams?
(a) Storage of water in a large reservoir.
(b) Generation of electricity (Hydel Power)

(c) Control of floods
(d) All of the above

203. Which continent has no desert?
(a) Australia (b) Europe
(c) Antarctica (d) South America

204. Which is the thinnest earth layer?
(a) Core (b) Mantle
(c) Crust (d) None of the above

205. What is the name of the second highest African peak?
(a) Mount Kenya (b) Mount Kilmanjaro
(c) Mount Congo (d) None of the above

206. The Nile is the largest river of the world. Name the second largest river of Africa?
(a) The Congo (b) The Niger
(c) The Senegal. (d) None of the above

207. The point that lies directly above the source of an earthquake is known as
(a) Earthquake Center (b) Epicenter
(c) Gravitational Center (d) Geological Center

208. Name the middle part of the earth?
(a) Core (b) Crust
(c) Mantle (d) None of the above

209. Which is the world's largest mangrove forest(s)?
(a) Changa Manga Forest (b) Sundarbans Forest
(c) Amazon Forest (d) All of the above

210. The part of desert where adequate water is available for cultivation is called:
(a) Oasis (b) Marsh
(c) Island (d) Isthmus

211. The famous Khunjrab Pass is between Pakistan and
(a) Afghanistan (b) China
(c) Iran (d) India

212. A part of land surrounded by water on the three sides is called:
(a) Island (b) Creek

(c) Peninsula (d) Gulf

213. What is the largest factor that decreases the life of the reservoir of dam?
(a) Siltation (b) Floods
(c) Drought (d) Waterlogging

214. Water source beneath the earth flowing naturally is called:
(a) Stream (b) Fall
(c) Spring (d) Lake

215. A small water body say a river that flows into a larger body of water is called
(a) Tributary (b) Spring
(c) Confluence (d) None of the above

216. Name the largest island of Mediterranean Sea?
(a) Sicily (b) Sardina
(c) Cyprus (d) Malta

217. Which is the largest river of Europe?
(a) Danube (b) Volga
(c) Missouri (d) Thames.

218. Which city/cities are situated along the river Danube?
(a) Budapest (b) Belgrade
(c) Vienna (d) All of the above

219. Which fall is associated with the river Zembazi?
(a) Victoria Fall (b) Niagara Fall
(c) Angel Fall (d) Tugela falls

220. Who is called 'Father of Geography"?
(a) Euclid (b) Herodotus.
(c) Marco Polo. (d) None of the above

221. What is the name of the hot molten matter underneath solid rock?
(a) Lava (b) Magma
(c) Crust (d) None of the above

222. The hard, solid rocks, whose composition or texture has been changed by heat or pressure in the Earth are called:
(a) Sedimentary rocks (b) Metamorphic rocks.
(c) Igneous rocks (d) None of the above

223. The rocks formed out of layers of sediment bonded together are known as
(a) Metamorphic rocks (b) Sedimentary rocks
(c) Igneous rocks (d) None of the above

224. The fine yellowish dust or silt spread and deposited by the winds, that is very fertile is called:
(a) Alluvium (b) Loess
(c) Sediment (d) None of the above

225. The mixture of silt, sand, and gravel deposited by flowing water such as rivers and streams is called
(a) Sediment (b) Loess
(c) Alluvium (d) All of the above

226. The part of a river near the coast into which the sea flows is termed as
(a) Tributary (b) Bank
(c) Estuary (d) None of the above

227. The areas of grassland totally without trees in South America especially around the estuary of the River Plate are called:
(a) Savanna (b) Pampas
(c) Loess (d) All of the above

228. The Great Barrier Reef is a huge coral reef off the northeast coast of
(a) Australia (b) Maldives
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Uzbekistan

229. What is the name of tropical grassland that has tree clumps scattered about it?
(a) Pampas (b) Moraines
(c) Savanna (d) None of the above

230. The floor of a valley that is regularly flooded by a river and which receives a layer of alluvium each time is called
(a) Delta (b) Flood Plain
(c) Confluence (d) All of the above

231. What is the name given to areas of land in the higher latitudes where short, cool summers do not permit trees to grow?
   (a) Arctic (b) Tropical
   (c) Tundra (d) Terrain

232. The study of earthquakes and the waves generated by them is termed as
   (a) Volcanology (b) Seismology
   (c) Geomorphology (d) All of the above

233. What is the name given to the material borne along by, beneath or within glaciers?
   (a) Moraines (b) Pampes
   (c) Loess (d) None of the above

234. The flat-topped hill or mountain left isolated by the erosion of softer rocks all around it is generally known as
   (a) Mesa (b) Munatak
   (c) Savanna (d) None of the above

235. A hill or peak sticking through an ice cap, mostly found in Green land or Antarctica is called:
   (a) Mesa (b) Moraines
   (c) Munatak (d) Loess

236. A vent in the Earth's surface that emits steam and gases, essentially associated with volcanic regions is known as:
   (a) Fumarole (b) Mesa
   (c) Munatak (d) None of the above

237. What is 38th Parallel line?
   (a) Boundary line between South Korea and North Korea
   (b) Boundary line between India and Pakistan
   (c) Boundary line between Canada and United States of America.
   (d) Boundary line between India and Bangladesh

238. Which one is a boundary line between Finland and Russia?
   (a) Hindenburg Line (b) Curzon Line
   (c) Mannerheim Line (d) Maginot Line

239. Which are the boundary lines between India and Pakistan?
   (a) Working Boundary (b) Line of Control

(c) Line of actual contact (d) All of the above

240. Where lies Macmohan line?
(a) Boundary line between India and Pakistan
(b) Boundary line between India and China
(c) Boundary line between India and Nepal
(d) Boundary line between India and Bangladesh

241. Which of these mountain passes are in Pakistan?
(a) Babusar Pass (b) Shandur Pass
(c) Lowari Pass (d) All of the above

242. Gobi desert is in
(a) Mongolia and China
(b) Iran and Iraq
(c) Saudi Arabia and Yemen
(d) Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan

243. Seattle is a seaport of
(a) Hong Kong (b) United Kingdom
(c) United states of America (d) Singapore

244. Which is the largest river of Uzbekistan?
(a) River Amu (b) River Syr
(c) River Zarafshon (d) River Naryn

245. Qyzylqum is the largest desert of
(a) Turkmenistan (b) Tajikistan
(c) Kirgyzstan (d) Uzbekistan

246. Jenish Chokosu or Victory Peak is the highest point in which central Asian State?
(a) Uzbekistan (b) Kazakhstan
(c) Kyrgyzstan (d) Tajikistan

247. Garagum desert is in which central Asian State?
(a) Turkmenistan (b) Uzbekistan
(c) Tajikistan (d) Kyrgyzstan

248. The highest peak of the central Asia lies in Tajikistan that is 7500 meters high. Its name is
(a) Lenin Peak
(b) Victory Peak
(c) Ismail Samani or Stalin Peak

(d) None of the above

249. Which is the largest landlocked country of the world?
   (a) Mangolia (b) Uzbekistan
   (c) Chad (d) Liechtenstein

250. Which is the second largest country in Africa?
   (a) Sudan (b) Algeria
   (c) Egypt (d) South Africa

251. Which is the world's fourth largest country? (Area wise)
   (a) Canada (b) Russia
   (c) India (d) China

252. Which SAARC Country contains eight of world's ten highest peak?
   (a) India (b) Bhutan
   (c) Nepal (d) Pakistan

253. Strait of Messina separates Italy from
   (a) Sicily (b) Cyprus
   (c) Sardina (d) France

254. What is the name of world's largest freshwater lake which is in North America?
   (a) Lake Titicaca (b) Lake Baykal
   (c) Lake Superior (d) Lake Erie

255. Which is the world's second largest continent?
   (a) Asia (b) Africa
   (c) Australia (d) Antarctica

256. The highest point of North America is
   (a) Mount McKinley (b) Mount Elbrus
   (c) Mount Kenya (d) None of the above

257. London is situated across the river
   (a) Danube (b) Thames
   (c) Volga (d) Rhine

258. Which of the following boundaries exists between Germany and Russia?
   (a) Hindenburg Line (b) Curzon Line
   (c) Durand Line (d) Redcliff Line

259. Which two countries borders along the 24th Parallel line?
   (a) South Korea and North Korea
   (b) United States and Canada
   (c) Pakistan and India
   (d) None of the above

260. 49th Parallel line is a famous boundary line which exists between:
   (a) Pakistan and India
   (b) South Korea and North Korea
   (c) Canada and United States of America
   (d) None of the above

261. Which of the following boundary lines does exist between Poland and Russia?
   (a) Hindenburg line (b) Curzon line
   (c) Durand line (d) Mannerheim line

262. Siegfred line is a boundary line around:
   (a) Switzerland (b) United States
   (c) Finland (d) Germany.

263. Green Line is any boundary line. Green Lines exist between:
   (a) Israel and Jordan (West Bank)
   (b) Republic of Cyprus and Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
   (c) East Beirut and West Beirut
   (d) All of the above

264. Every body knows Great Wall of China. Chinese erected this wall as a defense against:
   (a) Arabs (b) Indians
   (c) Iranians (d) Mongols

265. Which boundary line does exist between Pakistan and Afghanistan?
   (a) Machmohan line (b) Maginot line
   (c) Durand line (d) Curzon line

266. Oderneisse line is a boundary line between
   (a) Poland and Germany (b) India and China
   (c) Russia and Germany (d) Russia and Finland

267. Which defensive boundary wall Roman Britians established against invading tribes?
    - (a) Great Wall
    - (b) Hadrian's Wall
    - (c) Both of the above
    - (d) None of the above

268. Which of the following is the second longest river in Europe?
    - (a) The Volga
    - (b) The Amazon
    - (c) The Danube
    - (d) The Yangtze

269. Which is the second largest river in the world in terms of length?
    - (a) The Nile
    - (b) The Volga
    - (c) The Yangtze
    - (d) The Amazon

270. The largest and most important river in North America is:
    - (a) The Nile
    - (b) The Mississippi
    - (c) The Danube
    - (d) The Indus

271. The longest river of Asia is:
    - (a) The Indus
    - (b) The Ganges
    - (c) The Yangtze or Chang Jiang
    - (d) None of the above

272. The second longest river in Africa is:
    - (a) The Nile
    - (b) The Congo
    - (c) The Zambezi
    - (d) The Yukon

ANSWERS

1. d	2. c	3. d	4. c	5. c	6. b
7. c	8. a	9. a	10. b	11. c	12. a
13. b	14. a	15. c	16. a	17. d	18. a
19. b	20. b	21. b	22. b	23. c	24. d
25. c	26. d	27. b	28. c	29. c	30. d
31. a	32. d	33. b	34. d	35. a	36. a
37. b	38. a	39. b	40. b	41. d	42. c
43. a	44. a	45. b	46. b	47. a	48. c
49. c	50. c	51. d	52. c	53. a	54. a
55. b	56. c	57. c	58. c	59. a	60. c
61. a	62. b	63. d	64. c	65. a	66. d
67. d	68. d	69. a	70. c	71. c	72. d
73. a	74. d	75. c	76. b	77. b	78. d

79.	b	80.	a	81.	c	82.	b	83.	c	84.	b
85.	d	86.	c	87.	d	88.	b	89.	c	90.	d
91.	a	92.	b	93.	a	94.	c	95.	c	96.	c
97.	d	98.	c	99.	c	100	a	101	a	102.	d
103.	d	104.	a	105.	b	106.	b	107.	a	108.	c
109.	a	110.	b	111.	d	112.	d	113.	c	114.	d
115.	c	116.	c	117.	b	118.	a	119.	a	120.	c
121.	c	122.	c	123.	a	124.	c	125.	a	126.	c
127.	b	128.	d	129.	d	130.	c	131.	d	132.	c
133.	c	134.	c	135.	a	136.	a	137.	b	138.	d
139.	d	140.	a	141.	b	142.	c	143.	c	144.	c
145.	b	146.	a	147.	c	148.	b	149.	c	150.	c
151.	b	152.	a	153.	d	154.	a	155.	b	156.	d
157.	d	158.	b	159.	d	160.	b	161.	b	162.	c
163.	c	164.	c	165.	b	166.	a	167.	b	168.	d
169.	b	170.	b	171.	c	172.	b	173.	d	174.	c
175.	a	176.	d	177.	b	178.	b	179.	c	180.	d
181.	d	182.	d	183.	d	184.	c	185.	a	186.	b
187.	b	188.	d	189.	c	190.	c	191.	c	192.	d
193.	a	194.	c	195.	b	196.	b	197.	b	198.	a
199.	b	200.	c	201.	b	202.	d	203.	b	204.	c
205.	a	206.	a	207.	b	208.	c	209.	b	210.	a
211.	b	212.	c	213.	a	214.	c	215.	a	216.	a
217.	b	218.	d	219.	a	220.	b	221.	b	222.	b
223.	b	224.	b	225.	c	226.	c	227.	b	228.	a
229.	c	230.	b	231.	c	232.	b	233.	a	234.	a
235.	c	236.	a	237.	a	238.	a	239.	d	240.	b
241.	d	242.	a	243.	c	244.	a	245.	d	246.	c
247.	a	248.	c	249.	a	250.	b	251.	d	252.	c
253.	a	254.	c	255.	b	256.	a	257.	b	258.	a
259.	c	260.	c	261.	b	262.	d	263.	d	264.	d
265.	c	266.	a	267.	b	268.	c	269.	d	270.	b
271.	c	272.	b								

Chapter 2

ECONOMICS

1. The Balance of payment is understood as:
   - (a) The balance of amount after paying debt
   - (b) The balance of income and expenditure in the annual budget
   - (c) The balance between a nation's expenditure on imports and its receipts from exports.
   - (d) None of the above

2. Pinpoint the main objectives of World Trade Organization (WTO):
   - (a) Fix a quota for each member country trading in International Market
   - (b) To eliminate quota system and promote free competition in trade.
   - (c) To secure Third World markets for American and European goods
   - (d) To abolish completely custom duties on items of trade within member countries

3. The number of family welfare centres in Punjab are:
   - (a) 560
   - (b) 940
   - (c) 1230
   - (d) 1503

4. Which of the following statement is not true?
   - (a) The World Bank has to affiliates, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation.
   - (b) The membership of the IMF is the principal condition for membership of the World Bank.
   - (c) The World Bank provides loans to such countries whose balance of payments condition is not favourable
   - (d) The World Bank finance all kinds of capital infrastructure such as roads and railways, telecommunications, seaports and power facilities in the developing countries.

5. Identify the main functions of IMF:
   (a) To provide loans to the members of UNO for development of Industrial infra structure
   (b) To make foreign exchange resources available for those countries that want to import essential items of food
   (c) To make foreign exchange resources available for those countries facing balance of payments difficulties
   (d) None of the above

6. The United Nations celebrated "International Year of Shelter for the Homeless" in:
   (a) 1985 (b) 1987
   (c) 1990 (d) 1992

7. The Islamic Development Bank would provide half a billion US dollars in Capital to create--
   (a) Private Pan Islamic Bank
   (b) International Islamic Foundation for Science and Technology
   (c) Refugees Rehabilitation Fund
   (d) None of the above

8. The domestic production of crude oil in the country is approximately (per day)
   (a) 44,300 Barrels (b) 57,700 Barrels
   (c) 65,200 Barrels (d) 70,000 Barrels

9. The regulations of World Trade Organization (WTO) shall be enforced from:
   (a) 1 January 2002 (b) 1 January 2003
   (c) 1 July 2004 (d) 1 January 2005

10. The biggest market of Pakistani exports is:
    (a) France (b) Saudi Arabia
    (c) U.S.A (d) U.K.

11. The biggest market of Pakistani Imports is:
    (a) USA (b) U.K.
    (c) Russia (d) Japan

12. The Government has reduced the rate of profit on National Saving Schemes primarily for the reason of:
    (a) Enhancing the level of saving rate

(b) Discouraging the blockage of money in such schemes
(c) To encourage the investors to invest their capital in active business ventures
(d) To bridge the gap between their profit rate and Bank's mark up rate on loans

13. Pakistan’s domestic demand for petroleum products in growing annually with the percentage of:
(a) 3 percent
(b) 5 percent
(c) 8 percent
(d) 15 percent

14. The Women’s Division was created in the Federal Government in January:
(a) 1974
(b) 1977
(c) 1979
(d) 1981

15. The first “World Population Conference” under the United Nations was held in 1975 at:
(a) Kampala
(b) Bucharest
(c) Nairobi
(d) Ankara

16. Difference between a countrys exports and imports is:
(a) Trade Balance
(b) Trade Deficit
(c) Trade Surplus
(d) Volume of Trade

17. Cash crop is the crop:
(a) Which gives high profit to the farmers
(b) Which is grown only for sale
(c) Which is grown after taking Cash loan from Banks
(d) None of the above one

18. The lowering of the value of a currency in the international market or against specific other currencies, which makes exports cheaper and imports expensive is called:
(a) Devaluation
(b) Revolution
(c) Inflation
(d) Deflation

19. The value of the output of all goods and services produced within a nation's borders, normally given as a total for the year. It thus includes the production of foreign owned firms within the country, but excludes the income from domestically owned firms located abroad, is called:
(a) Gross National Product

(b) Gross Home Products
(c) Gross Domestic Product
(d) General Domestic Production

20. Dow Jones index' is the scale:
(a) For measuring Industrial profit in a year
(b) For measuring the average share price of leading Japanese companies
(c) For measuring the average share price of major US industrial companies
(d) None of the above

21. Embargoes are designed to:
(a) Promote trade of prohibited goods
(b) Restrict trade of particular commodities
(c) Restrict trade of drugs
(d) None of the above

22. When a group of countries have removed all tariffs quotas and export subsidies on trade among themselves – that is called:
(a) Laissez faire (b) Liberal Trade region
(c) Free Trade zone (d) All of the above one

23. Which one among the following statements is truly explain the `Laissez Faire' theory?
(a) State should refrain from all intervention in economic affairs
(b) State should manage every field of economic activities for the benefit of the public
(c) There should be fair distribution of wealth in the society
(d) None of the above one

24. The lowest number of people living below the poverty line among the SAARC Countries are in:
(a) Bangladesh (b) Pakistan
(c) Nepal (d) Sri Lanka

25. Family Planning in rural areas hampered mainly due to:
(a) Deficiency in planning
(b) Lack of knowledge
(c) Psychological and Social Orthodoxy

(d) Non-availability of devices

26. Both-way trade between two countries is also known as:
(a) Government Expenditure
(b) Fiscal Revenue
(c) Volume of Trade
(d) Terms of Trade

27. Trade by exchange of Commodities is called:
(a) International Trade (b) Foreign Exchange
(c) Line of Credit (d) Barter Trade

28. Tax on a Commodity according to its volume is:
(a) Real tax (b) Direct Tax
(c) Indirect Tax (d) Ad Valorem Tax

29. Who is the first Tax Mohtasib of Pakistan?
(a) Justice (R) Saleem Kazmi
(b) Justice (R) Allah Nawaz
(c) Justice (R) Ijaz Nisar
(d) Justice (R) Saleem Akhtar

30. Safety stock of grains held by the government is:
(a) Surplus stock (b) Overhead stock
(c) Buffer stock (d) Overall stock

31. The lowest price below which a thing will not be sold is called its:
(a) Floor price (b) Ceiling price
(c) Real price (d) Average price

32. When no tariffs are imposed on exports and imports, it is called:
(a) Two way trade (b) Exchange trade
(c) Free trade (d) Selective trade

33. An economy when private and government enterprises both operates, is:
(a) Free economy (b) Closed economy
(c) Joint economy (d) Mixed economy

34. Agreement between two countries is:
 (a) Multi lateral agreement (b) Bilateral agreement
 (c) Single agreement (d) Special agreement

35. Family Planning Programme was started in Pakistan in:
 (a) 1952 (b) 1955
 (c) 1957 (d) 1959

36. What percentage of population in Pakistan is under the age of 15?
 (a) 38% (b) 40%
 (c) 45% (d) 50%

37. A free port is the port where:
 (a) Less duties are paid
 (b) No duties and no restrictions
 (c) Selective duties are paid
 (d) Restrictions on imports but not on exports

38. Which country has maximum foreign project investments in Pakistan?
 (a) USA (b) U.K
 (c) China (d) Japan

39. What do you understand by the term "Kerb" in foreign currency dealings:
 (a) The exchange rate of currencies in the open market
 (b) The exchange rate of currencies determined by the State Bank of Pakistan
 (c) All sort of Monetary dealings in foreign currencies within the stock exchange
 (d) None of the above one

40. Financial year of USA starts from:
 (a) 1st January (b) 1st March
 (c) 1st July (d) 1st April

41. In the budget 2001-2002, the government has decided to wind-up one of the following privilege of the new employees:
 (a) House rent (b) Benevolent fund
 (c) Pension (d) None of the above

42. In the budget 2001-2002, the largest sector of current expenditure is allocated on:
    (a) Defence
    (b) Subsidies
    (c) Running of civil government
    (d) Debt servicing

43. In the budget 2001, 2002, what amount the government has allocated to undertake new water projects in the country:
    (a) Rs. 2 billion (b) Rs. 4 billion
    (c) Rs. 5 billion (d) Rs. 3 billion

44. General Sales Tax, under the constitution 1973 is a:
    (a) Federal Subject (b) Provincial Subject
    (c) Concurrent subject (d) None of the above one

45. Which of the following country will provide financial aid for the construction of Gwadar Port and Makran Coastal highway in Balochistan?
    (a) China (b) Canada
    (c) USA (d) Russia

46. The world's most Powerful super computer is called:
    (a) ASCI White (b) ASCI Red
    (c) ASCI Pink (d) None of the above

47. The outflow of the best and brightest students from developing countries is called:
    (a) Migration of intellectual
    (b) Shift of Brain
    (c) Brain drain
    (d) Transfer of mind

48. Which five year plan of Pakistan is yet to be implemented?
    (a) 7th (b) 8th
    (c) 9th (d) 10th

49. The per capita income of Pakistan is approximately:
    (a) 350 US Dollars (b) 408 US Dollars
    (c) 483 US Dollars (d) 503 US Dollars

50. Which province has the highest literacy rate?
    (a) N.W.F.P. (b) Balochistan
    (c) Punjab (d) Sindh

51. According to a recent report of International Labour Organization (ILO) the number of people in the World living on two dollars or less a day are:
    (a) 2 billion (b) 3 billion
    (c) 3.5 billion (d) 4 billion

52. Pinpoint the source, through which budgetary gap is financed in Pakistan?
    (a) External borrowing
    (b) Domestic non-Bank borrowing
    (c) Borrowing from to banking system
    (d) All the above sources

53. If a country wants to achieve rapid rate of economic development, it must save at least:
    (a) 25% Gross National Products each year
    (b) 30% Gross National Products each year
    (c) 35% Gross National Products each year
    (d) 40% Gross National Products each year

54. Identify the main reason of 'deficit financing' in Pakistan-
    (a) Low savings
    (b) Rapid growth of Population
    (c) Inadequate banking facilities
    (d) All the above one

55. Pakistan's domestic saving rate of GNP is:
    (a) 7% (b) 9%
    (c) 11% (d) 14%

56. Which is the single largest component of GDP of Pakistan?
    (a) Industry (b) Agriculture
    (c) Foreign remittances (d) None of the above

57. Which of the following sector is the main source of foreign exchange earnings in Pakistan?
    (a) Industry (b) Agriculture
    (c) Both the above (d) None of the above one

58. Identify the duration of the First five year plan of Pakistan:
    (a) 1948 - 52 (b) 1955 – 60
    (c) 1960 - 65 (d) 1962 - 67

59. What is the share of wheat crop in total cropped area of Pakistan?
    (a) 18.05% (b) 28.07%
    (c) 37.01% (d) 48.01%

60. The total area of Pakistan is 80 million hectares, out of which area under forests is:
    (a) 3.5% (b) 4.8%
    (c) 7.3% (d) 9.3%

61. OPEC's largest oil producing country is:
    (a) Kuwait (b) Iran
    (c) Saudi Arabia (d) U.A.E

62. The Aid to Pakistan Consortium now renamed as:
    (a) IMF
    (b) World Bank
    (c) Assistance to Pakistan Forum
    (d) Pakistan Development Forum

63. The ratio of males and females population of Pakistan is equal in:
    (a) Quetta (b) Peshawar
    (c) Lahore (d) Rawalpindi

64. United Nations World Food Programme commenced its operation in Pakistan during:
    (a) 1963 (b) 1965
    (c) 1968 (d) 1972

65. The country with highest ratio of urban population in South Asia is:
    (a) India (b) Sri Lanka
    (c) Pakistan (d) Nepal

66. The Government of Pakistan has given certain incentives to farmers for growing black tea on experimental basis at:
    (a) Peshawar (b) Mardan
    (c) Mansehra (d) D.G. Khan

67. In which of the following country, population growth rate is lowest?
(a) Japan (b) India
(c) Sri Lanka (d) Indonesia

68. In which of the following country, the population growth rate is lowest?
(a) Pakistan (b) China
(c) Indonesia (d) Bangladesh

69. The largest population density is in:
(a) Pakistan (b) Bangladesh
(c) India (d) Sri Lanka

70. The World's population has now reached on:
(a) 6 billion (b) 8 billion
(c) 9 billion (d) 10 billion

71. The study of science of population is called :
(a) Geography (b) Demography
(c) Plutocracy (d) Sociology

72. The 5th national census recorded the total population of Punjab with annual growth rate of :
(a) 47.292 million -2.51% (b) 72.585 million -2.01%
(c) 73.585 million -2.61% (d) 63.433 million -3.01%

73. The population growth rate in the country is:
(a) 2.01% (b) 2.61%
(c) 3.01% (d) 3.61%

74. Identify the total percentage of population in the country, having access to safe and clean water supply.
(a) 40% (b) 52%
(c) 59% (d) 68%

75. The population density in Punjab per square kilometer is approximately : (persons)
(a) 353 (b) 480
(c) 590 (d) 882

76. Identify the member of G-8 organization, which will provide 300 million US dollars to Pakistan in 1999 for certain development projects?
    (a) America (b) United Kingdom
    (c) Germany (d) Japan

77. In the total population of Pakistan, the percentage of income tax payers is only :
    (a) 1.05% (b) 1.75%
    (c) 2.01% (d) 3.4%

78. What do you understand by the term "deflation"?
    (a) Excess circulation of money, causing dearness of goods
    (b) Increase in interest rates diverts money into savings and reduce circulation of money causing prices to fall.
    (c) Devaluation of local currency to the larger extend.
    (d) Decline in remittances from abroad, causing economic hardships for the Government

79. The maximum number of persons populated in one square kilometer of area are in:
    (a) Punjab (b) Sindh
    (c) N.W.F.P. (d) Islamabad

80. The minimum number of persons populated in one square kilometer of area are in:
    (a) Islamabad (b) FATA
    (c) Balochistan (d) N.W.F.P.

81. In the total population of Pakistan, the share of Punjab province is approximately :
    (a) 50% (b) 55%
    (c) 60% (d) 62%

82. In the total population of Pakistan, the share of Balochistan is approximately :
    (a) 3% (b) 5%
    (c) 7% (d) 9%

83. Hydel power Stations of `WAPDA' are generating electricity approximately:
    (a) 3500 mw (b) 4250 mw
    (c) 4880 mw (d) 5200 mw

84. The total demand of power (electricity) in the country at present is approximately:
(a) 7000 mw (b) 9000 mw
(c) 12000 mw (d) 14000 mw

85. In which of the following districts, the government of Pakistan has given incentives package to farmers for growing black tea on experimental basis?
(a) Rawalpindi (b) Mardan
(c) Mansehra (d) Noshki

86. UNESCO required one country must spend at least one percent of its GDP on Science and Technology but Pakistan is spending only:
(a) 0.02% (d) 0.05%
(c) 0.07% (d) 0.08%

87. In which division of Punjab, the ratio of males and females is equal?
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Faislabad
(c) Lahore (d) Rawalpindi

88. Which of the continents has the lowest population growth rate?
(a) Asia (b) Australia
(c) North America (d) Europe

89. With the present population growth rate, Pakistan would become world's 3rd most populated country by the year:
(a) 2020 (b) 2025
(c) 2030 (d) 2050

90. In which Division of Punjab, the ratio of females in population is 10% more than males?
(a) Multan (b) D.G. Khan
(c) Gujranwala (d) Lahore

91. Which is the most urbanized division of Punjab?
(a) Multan (b) Rawalpindi
(c) Sargodah (d) Lahore

92. In the ten (10) most populated cities of Pakistan, Sialkot is on number :
(a) Four (b) Six

(c) Seven (d) Nine

93. In the ten most populated cities of Pakistan, Rawalpindi is on number:
    (a) Three (b) Four
    (c) Five (d) Six

94. Which region of Punjab is free from water-logging Problem?
    (a) Gujranwala (b) Lahore
    (c) Rawalpindi (d) Multan

95. What is the main reason of the flour crisis in the country?
    (a) Wheat sowing area has been replaced with sugar cane crop by the farmers.
    (b) A large portion of wheat Crop has been damaged by pests.
    (c) Smuggling of wheat flour to other country
    (d) None of the above

96. Identify the length of Islamabad-Peshawar section of Motorway:
    (a) 96 km (b) 133 km
    (c) 144 km (d) 154 km

97. Which Division of Punjab produces maximum wheat crop?
    (a) Bahawalpur Division (b) Faislabad Division
    (c) Lahore Division (d) Multan Division

98. "Rawal" and "Hajveri" are the two varities of one of the following crops.
    (a) Rice (b) Cotton
    (c) Soyabean (d) Wheat

99. The share of Cotton crop in the total cropped area of Punjab is approximately.
    (a) 16.0% (b) 18.0%
    (c) 25.0% (d) 39.0%

100. Which division of the Punjab Produces maximum Sugarcane crop?
    (a) Faisalabad (b) Bahawalpur
    (c) Gujranwala (d) Multan

101. Out of total wheat production in Pakistan, Punjab contributes around :
   (a) 65% (b) 73%
   (c) 79% (d) 83%

102. The largest portion of saline area of land in Punjab is in:-
   (a) Faisalabad Divisional (b) D.G. Khan Division
   (c) Multan Division (d) Bahawalpur Division

103. The total area Pakistan has under forestation is estimated at:
   (a) 5,062 million acres (b) 8,095 million acres
   (c) 9,900 million acres (d) 12,300 million acres

104. National income is the sum of:
   (a) Income of all the rich people of the country
   (b) Income of all industrialists of the country
   (c) Income of all the agriculturists in the country
   (d) Income of all the people in the country during a year

105. G.D.P. (Gross Domestic Product) is the value of all goods and services:
   (a) Produced in the country with foreign resources during a year
   (b) Produced within the geographical boundaries of a country during a year
   (c) Produced by the factors belonging to the country working in or outside the country
   (d) None of the above

106. G.N.P. (Gross National Product) is the total value of goods and services:
   (a) Produced in a country with domestic or foreign factors
   (b) Produced by the factors belonging to the country working in or out of the country
   (c) Produced by the factors belonging to the country working abroad
   (d) None of the above

107. National income is essentially composed of:
   (a) Annual income of Central Government
   (b) Total wealth of a Nation

(c) Income derived from taxes by the Central Government
(d) Annual income of citizens of a country

108. Which of the following of Punjab has the lowest population density?
(a) Rajanpur
(b) Bahawalpur
(c) Layyah
(d) D.G. Khan

109. National income is essentially composed of:
(a) All wealth of a nation
(b) Annual income of the central government
(c) All incomes of the people of the country in a year
(d) Income derived from taxes by the central government

110. The value of the vegetables a retired school teacher grows in his lawn is excluded from the calculation of national income because:
(a) Retired person's activities are not included in calculating national income
(b) The goods are not exchanged through the market mechanism
(c) It would involve double counting
(d) There is no way of imputing the value of such goods.

111. Which of the following activity will be considered as investment?
(a) Construction of a new house
(b) Purchasing a newly floated share of a joint stock company
(c) Building a new factory
(d) All the above

112. Real national income increases if:
(a) Volume of goods and services increases
(b) Prices of goods and services increase
(c) Consumer's real income decrease
(d) None of the above one

113. Identity the false statement among the followings:
(a) If prices rise, real income also rises
(b) In calculating national income, retirement pension are excluded

(c) Stock of goods not sold by the producer, is excluded from GNP
(d) None of the above one

114. Per capita income is:
(a) Average income of the working class
(b) Average income of the people of a country during a year
(c) Average income of labourers only
(d) None of the above one

115. Which of the following is a real cause for low per capita income of Pakistan?
(a) There is lack of Natural resources
(b) These is over-population
(c) Unfavourable climatic conditions
(d) All of the above

116. Economic development means:
(a) Increase in agricultural production of a country
(b) Increase in mineral resources of the country
(c) Increase in real national income and standard of the living of the people of country
(d) Increase in consumption expenditure of the country

117. Which of the following statement is false?
(a) Economic development is a process whereby an economy real national income increases over a long period of time
(b) Economic development is measured by the rate of population increases
(c) As a result of economic development of a country, the share of industrial sector in the national income increases
(d) Per capita income is a better measure of economic development than the national income.

118. Which of the changes below is most likely to lead directly to an increase in the income growth rate?
(a) An increase in wages
(b) An increase in interest rates
(c) An increase in the balance of payments deficit
(d) An increase in capital investment

119. Economic planning means:
   (a) Planning family size by limiting the number of children
   (b) Making decisions as to what is to be produced, how when and where it is to be produced and to whom it is to be allocated on the basis of comprehensive survey of the economic system as a whole
   (c) Planning to increase agricultural and industrial production
   (d) None of the above

120. How much of GDP is spent on Agricultural Research in Pakistan?
   (a) 0.02 percent (b) 0.6 percent
   (c) 1.5 percent (d) 1.9 percent

121. 11 July every year is being celebrated under United Nations as "World Population Day" since:
   (a) 1985 (b) 1987
   (c) 1989 (d) 1991

122. The main reason why cheques can be regarded as money is that:
   (a) They are accepted by most people
   (b) They act as receipts
   (c) They can be written for any amount
   (d) They can be sent safely by post

123. Of all methods of payment, the recognized legal tender is:-
   (a) Cheques
   (b) Bank notes/metalic coins
   (c) Bills of exchange
   (d) Promissory notes

124. Token coins are:
   (a) Not legal tender
   (b) Valueless
   (c) Worthless than the value of the metal they contain
   (d) Worth more than the value of the metal they contain

125. Who issues one-rupee coin in Pakistan?
   (a) Government of Pakistan (b) State Bank of Pakistan
   (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

126. Who issue two-rupee note in Pakistan?
   (a) Government of Pakistan
   (b) State Bank of Pakistan
   (c) Both of the above
   (d) None of the above

127. Who issue ten-rupee note in Pakistan?
   (a) Government of Pakistan
   (b) State Bank of Pakistan
   (c) Both of the above
   (d) None of the above

128. Which of the following statement is true?
   (a) In barter system, goods are exchanged with goods
   (b) Token money has its face value equal to the value of the metallic content
   (c) One rupee note is convertible paper money
   (d) Silver and gold full-bodied coins circulated these days.

129. Which of the following statement is true?
   (a) Only the person in whose favour a bearer cheque is written can cash this cheque
   (b) Crossed cheque can be got cashed by any one
   (c) Order cheque can be got cashed on identification
   (d) If the money unit is not scarce, it ceases to be used as money.

130. Which of the following statement is false?
   (a) There is no difference in bearer and order cheque
   (b) Payment of Bill of Exchange (sight) is made immediately
   (c) Pakistan has a strong stock exchange market
   (d) A cheque is a form of currency note

131. By value of money is meant?
   (a) Power of a good to command other things in exchange
   (b) Power of money to command goods and services in exchange
   (c) Power of a currency note to command coins in exchange
   (d) Power of money to command foreign currency.

132. According to "Tausing":
   (a) Double the quantity of money and other things, being equal, the prices will be twice as high as before and value of money one half
   (b) Double the quantity of money and value of money will double
   (c) Double the quantity of money and other things remaining the same the prices will be half of what they were before and value of money will be double as before
   (d) None of the above

133. "Inflation" means that money:
   (a) Rises in value
   (b) Falls in value
   (c) Become scarce
   (d) becomes larger in denomination

134. "Inflation" may be defined as:
   (a) Rapidly increasing prices in a certain sector or industry
   (b) A temporary increases in the prices of several goods
   (c) A general and consistent increase in prices in an economy
   (d) Too little money choosing too many goods

135. Which of the following statement is true?
   (a) Devaluation causes an increase in the value of money
   (b) Fixed income groups are benefited by increase in prices
   (c) A decrease in production brings a decrease in the value of money
   (d) None of the above

136. Which of the following groups is most likely to benefit from inflation?
   (a) Exporters (b) Debtors
   (c) Pensioners (d) Creditors

137. Which of the following must be a result of inflation?
   (a) Higher interest rates
   (b) A rise in the exchange rate
   (c) An increase in the value of money
   (d) A reduction in the value of money

138. Can money perform the following functions?
    (a) To compare the value of goods
    (b) To act as medium of exchange
    (c) Both of the above
    (d) None of the above

139. Which of the following will be described as "cost push" inflation?
    (a) An increase in imported oil prices
    (b) An increase in money supply
    (c) An increase in unemployment allowances
    (d) A reduction in income tax.

140. Which of the following statement is false?
    (a) Inflation brings an increase in production
    (b) Inflation makes savings increase
    (c) The main cause of inflation in Pakistan is deficit financing and excessive increase in money supply
    (d) None of the above

141. Will the following benefit in real terms during a period of high and rising inflation:
    (a) Someone who hoards money
    (b) Someone whose income comes from securities with a fixed rate of interest
    (c) Some one who owes money and is repaying the debt
    (d) None of the above

142. A stock exchange is:
    (a) A central market for buying and selling all kind of goods
    (b) A place where any businessman can borrow money from the members
    (c) A place where a register is kept of all public and private limited companies
    (d) A central market for buying and selling all kinds of securities

143. Which one of the following is not a function of a commercial bank?
    (a) Acting as banker to the state
    (b) Managing government borrowings
    (c) Controlling the money supply

(d) All of the above

144. The World's most populous city:
(a) Mexico (b) Beijing
(c) Kolcatta (d) Tokyo

145. In Asia, the highest density of population (5516 persons per sq. km.) was recorded in:
(a) Singapore (b) Bangladesh
(c) India (d) North Korea

146. Which of the following is regarded as a liability by choosing banks?
(a) Overdrafts (b) Personal loans
(c) Money at call (d) Deposits of customers

147. Which of the following policies would be most appropriate for the State Bank of Pakistan to follow if it wished to make it more difficult for the commercial banks to grant loans?
(a) Buying long-term securities in the open market
(b) Raise the percentage of special deposits required
(c) Reduce the liquidity ratio
(d) Borrow through treasury bills rather than long term bonds

148. Which of the following items in the balance of payments accounts are invisible?
(a) Aviation
(b) Tourism
(c) Interest, profits and dividends
(d) All of the above

149. "Free Trade" means:
(a) No restriction on the movement of goods from one part of the country to the other
(b) No ban on the import or export of a commodity between countries
(c) Goods exchange between countries with out any currency
(d) None of the above

150. "Protection" means:
   (a) Safeguard of goods and services of a country from being spoiled at the time of export
   (b) Safeguard of assets of a country from being destroyed by military attack
   (c) Policy of a country to discourage import of certain commodities so as to save the domestic industries from competition with foreign firms
   (d) None of the above

151. Which of the following is not true?
   (a) Tariffs can help new industries to become established
   (b) Tariffs may divert demand to home industry and so encourage employment
   (c) Tariffs encourage home industries to become more efficient
   (d) All of the above

152. Which of the following is false statement?
   (a) There is no difference between balance of payment and balance of trade
   (b) Balance of trade is also known as balance of visible trade
   (c) Balance of repayment consists of three accounts namely current account, capital account and monetary account
   (d) All of the above

153. A country's visible balance is the difference between the:
   (a) Volume of goods imported and exported
   (b) Value of capital goods exported and imported
   (c) Volume of consumer goods imported and exported
   (d) Value of goods imported and exported

154. Which of the following items are not exports of Pakistan?
   (a) Wheat (b) Sports goods
   (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

155. Which of the following is not Pakistan's major imports?
   (a) Petroleum (b) Machinery
   (c) Surgical goods (d) Tea

156. Which of the following statement is not false?
   (a) Pakistan's balance of payments is mostly favourable
   (b) Terms of trade of Pakistan are favourable
   (c) Devaluation makes the exports to increase
   (d) Pakistan imports cotton and exports wheat

157. Which of the following statement is false?
   (a) Public finance and private finance differ from each other in many respects
   (b) In private finance, expenditure is first estimated and then resources are made available to meet this expenditure
   (c) Budget period for the public finance is one year
   (d) Resources in both public and private finance are limited in relation to demand for expenditure

158. Which of the following is not correct?
   (a) Tax is a general purpose compulsory contribution
   (b) Tax payment is optional
   (c) A tax payment cannot claim a direct service in lien of tax
   (d) None of the above

159. Taxes which may be shifted from the person upon whom they are originally imposed to another person are:
   (a) Special taxes (b) Double taxes
   (c) Proportional taxes (d) Indirect taxes

160. "Sales Tax" is ultimately paid by:
   (a) The shopkeepers (b) The producers
   (c) The customers (d) The wholesalers

161. An example of indirect tax is:
   (a) Corporation tax (b) Income tax
   (c) Rates (d) Tobacco tax

162. Which of the following is true statement?
   (a) Income tax is a progressive tax
   (b) Excise duty is an indirect tax
   (c) Wealth tax is a direct tax
   (d) All of the above

163. A budget is best described as:
   (a) A list of expenditure made during the previous year
   (b) An estimate of expected income and a plan for expenditure
   (c) A means of raising money for necessary expenditure
   (d) A plan for purchasing the best quality goods at the lowest prices

164. A budget of deficit is one:
   (a) Where public spending is less than the amount of revenue
   (b) Where public spending is greater than the amount of revenue
   (c) Where public spending is equal to the amount of revenue
   (d) Where the budget leaves most tax payers with less disposable income

165. Which of the following measures would the government take to finance its borrowing requirements?
   (a) Sell government securities
   (b) Sell bills of exchange
   (c) Sell ordinary shares
   (d) Buy treasury bills

166. Which of the following is false statement?
   (a) Federal government receives land revenue
   (b) Motor vehicles tax is received by Federal Government
   (c) Court fees are received by Federal Government
   (d) All of the above

167. In a fully planned economy, who decided what would be produced:
   (a) Private entrepreneurs only
   (b) Government only
   (c) Consumers only
   (d) The government in public enterprise and private entrepreneurs in private enterprises

168. Which of the following is/are characteristics of mixed economics?
   (a) Subsidies for some industries

(b) The operation of the market economy in parts of the economy
(c) Government control of some industries
(d) All the above

169. Which of the following is/are true for a capitalist society?
(a) People have the right to own private property
(b) There is freedom of enterprise
(c) Freedom of choice for the consumers
(d) All of the above

170. Which one of the following arguments can be used in favour of the market economy?
(a) It guarantees full employment of labour
(b) It leads to equality of wealth
(c) It allows the government to plan investment in each industry
(d) All of the above

171. Pakistan's largest export market is:
(a) USA (b) Germany
(c) Japan (d) Saudi Arabia

172. Which of the following programmes was financially supported by UNICEF in Pakistan during 1982-1986?
(a) To reduce infant mortality
(b) To reduce maternal mortality
(c) To double the literacy rate among women
(d) All of the above

173. Under a capitalist system, the economic problem of "what goods" shall be produced is solved primarily by:
(a) People advertising their wants
(b) Direction by the government
(c) The pattern of consumer's spending
(d) People producing directly to satisfy their own wants

174. The World's most populous city is:
(a) Mexico City (b) Beijing
(c) New York (d) Tokyo

175. Pakistan's biggest and most powerful 'Radio Station' is:
(a) Islamabad (b) Lahore

(c) Karachi (d) Peshawar

176. One advantage for the capitalist system for allocating resources in economy is that it:
(a) Avoids unemployment
(b) Reduces inequality of incomes
(c) Affords the fullest opportunity for individuals to indicate their preferences for goods within the limits of their spending power
(d) Always results in goods being produced at the lowest possible cost.

177. Which of the following countries could most aptly be described as having a fully centrally planned economy?
(a) U.K. (b) U.S.A.
(c) Former U.S.S.R. (d) Germany

178. Which of the following statement is true?
(a) Most of the developing countries like Pakistan have planned economies
(b) In a market economy, there is most equal distribution of income
(c) In a mixed economy, the government interferes with the price system to overcome its disadvantages
(d) In a centrally planned economy, society will always get the goods it wants.

179. In Punjab, the lowest density of population is in:
(a) Multan Division (b) Rawalpindi Division
(c) Bahawalpur Division (d) D.G. Khan Division

180. Which of the following is a cash crop?
(a) Wheat (b) Rice
(c) Cotton (d) None of the above

181. Which of the characteristics of Islamic Economic System is/are true?
(a) An Islamic state is essentially a welfare state
(b) Ensures social justice
(c) All economic problems are solved in the light of moral values
(d) All of the above

182. "Zakat" is a charity on:
   (a) Wealth/income which stays with a Muslim for at least one year
   (b) Levied on a Muslim who is Sahib-e-Nisab
   (c) Deducted at the rate of 2 ½ % of the income
   (d) All of the above

183. Which of the following is correct? A Sahib-e-Nisab is a person who owns:
   (a) 7 ½ tolas of gold or 52 ½ tolas of silver
   (b) Trading goods or cash equal to 7 ½ tolas of gold or 52 ½ tolas of silver.
   (c) 5 camels or 30 cows (buffaloes) or 40 sheep (goats)
   (d) All of the above

184. In Islam, absolute ownership of property lies only with:
   (a) Allah
   (b) Government
   (c) Owner of the property
   (d) Both government and owner

185. Which of the following statement is wrong?
   (a) Islamic economic system allows the use of only "halal" things
   (b) Islamic laws cannot be changed by majority decision
   (c) Islamic economic system brings an end to exploitation of labour
   (d) None of the above

186. From which of the following countries, Pakistan received the biggest share of workers remittances during the year 2000?
   (a) UAE (b) Kuwait
   (c) Saudi Arabia (d) USA

187. World Trade Organization (WTO) was established in 1995 with the objective:
   (a) To promote free trade in the World.
   (b) To protect intellectual property rights.
   (c) To remove quota restrictions in foreign trade.
   (d) All of the above.

188. Agricultural income tax in Pakistan will be levied on the farmers with land holdings of or more than:
(a) 30 acres (b) 10 acres
(c) 6 acres (d) 12 ½ acres

189. Which of the following European country has not adopted Europe currency?
(a) Great Britain (b) Sweden
(c) Denmark (d) All of the above

190. Under the Constitution of Pakistan, National Finance Commission distribute the amount from federal taxes to provinces on the basis of:
(a) Area (b) Population
(c) Natural Resources (d) Equality

191. According to a UN report, the number of hungry people (starving to death) in the world stands at:
(a) 600 million (b) 800 million
(c) 700 million (d) 500 million

192. Kohat Tunnel Project is being completed with the financial aid of:
(a) Japan (b) China
(c) Turkey (d) USA

193. "Mukran Coastal Highway" project is being completed with the assistance of:
(a) Japan (b) Canada
(c) China (d) U.K.

194. Which is the highest economic decision making organ in Pakistan?
(a) National Finance Commission
(b) Ministry of Economic Affairs
(c) National Economic Council
(d) None of the above

195. What is "Jingoism"?
(a) Political Philosophy of State Control over all means of production
(b) Injustice done to the poor segment of society
(c) Extreme nationalism and patriotism

(d) Promotion of peace in the World

196. Which of the following "Gemstones" is found in Pakistan?
(a) Lapis Lazuli (b) Topaz
(c) Ruby (d) All of the above.

197. Which of the following mobile phone company is in private sector?
(a) Mobilinks (b) Paktel
(c) Insta Phone (d) All of the above

198. President General Pervaiz Musharraf inaugurated the first branch of Micro Finance Bank on August 11, 2000 at:-
(a) D.G. Khan (b) Lahore
(c) Multan (d) Jhelum

199. Under the Zakat fund, the amount being given to the deserving people is:
(a) Rs. 300 (b) Rs. 500
(c) Rs. 600 (d) Rs. 700

200. The government has prepared a programme to increase the textile exports of the country by the name of:
(a) Textile vision 2003 (b) Textile promotion 2004
(c) Textile vision 2005 (d) None of the above

201. Which of the following countries could most aptly be described as having a fully centrally planned economy?
(a) U.K. (b) USA
(c) Cuba (d) 144

202. How many countries have joined WTO till September 2002:
(a) 111 (b) 122
(c) 134 (d) 144

203. In which of the South Asian Countries, the infant mortality rate is highest?
(a) Pakistan (b) India
(c) Bangladesh (d) Sri Lanka

204. 'Naryab Dam' in NWFP is being constructed in the district of:
(a) Hazro (b) Ghazo
(c) Hangu (d) Kohat

205. According to a UN report, the number of people in the world having no access to clean drinking water are:
(a) 70.4 million (b) 90.2 million
(c) 1.1 billion (d) 1.8 billion

206. In this passage "gestures" mean:
(a) Verbal expression
(b) Looks
(c) Expressive movements of the body
(d) Jesting.

207. Who was appointed Caretaker Prime Minister when National Assembly was dissolved on April 18, 1993?
(a) Malik Meraj Khalid (b) Moen Qureshi
(c) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi (d) Balkh Sher Mazari

208. The government in Pakistan has recently withdrew sales tax on one of the following items:
(a) Mobile phone cards (b) Medicine
(c) Edible oil (d) Tea

209. The demand of electricity is rising in Pakistan at the rate of:
(a) 14 percent annually (b) 17 percent annually
(c) 19 percent annually (d) 21 percent annually

210. Which part of Pakistan has lowest urban population?
(a) Islamabad (b) Balochistan
(c) N.W.F.P (d) FATA

211. Which of the following countries first introduced paper currency in the world?
(a) USA (b) Greece
(c) China (d) France

212. The 6^{th} National Finance Commission Award the share of provinces from the federal revenue has been increased from 37.5 percent to:
(a) 2002-2003 (b) 2003-2004
(c) 2004-2005 (d) 2005-2006

213. The World's largest copper producer is:
(a) China (b) Chile
(c) Brazil (d) Russia

214. The World's largest producer of silk is:
(a) Malaysia (b) Bangladesh
(c) China (d) India

215. Under the 6th National Finance Commission Award the share of provinces from the federal revenue has been increased from 37.5 percent to:
(a) 38% (b) 39%
(c) 40% (d) 42%

216. The share from federal revenue is given to the provinces according to their:-
(a) Backwardness (b) Population
(c) Area (d) None of the above

217. Identify the world's richest man and his organization:
(a) John Walton - Wal – Mart stores – USA
(b) Bill Gates – Microsoft - USA
(c) Lawrence Ellison – Oracle – USA
(d) None of the above

218. The people live below the poverty line earn less then:
(a) 1 US dollar daily (b) 2 US dollar daily
(c) 3 US dollar daily (d) 5 US dollar daily

219. Identify Pakistan's largest gas fired power plant:
(a) Faisalabad Gas Turbine Power Plant
(b) Uch Power Plant
(c) Gomal Power Plant
(d) Malakand the Dargai Power Plant

220. After independence, the first industrial unit inaugurated by Quaid-i-Azam was:
(a) Adamjee Paper Mills
(b) Valika Textile Mills
(c) Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works
(d) Pakistan Jute Mills

221. An arrangement between a seller and buyer under which a period of credit is allowed before payment is called:
(a) Account (b) Advertising
(c) Asset (d) Annuity

222. The prices that are set by government rather than by negotiation between a seller and a buyer are known as

(a) Market Prices (b) Management Prices
(c) Administered Prices (d) None of the above

223. What is the term for paid announcements to persuade and inform public?

(a) Campaign (b) Advertising
(c) Announcement (d) Publicity

224. The inefficiencies associated with employing a representative to carry out a task for you rather than carrying it out yourself are known as in economical terms as

(a) Agency Cost (b) Total Cost
(c) Running Cost (d) None of the above

225. In terms of economics a constant annual payment is called:

(a) Asset (b) Annuity
(c) Capital (d) None of the above

226. The transaction in which the buyer of an item is selected after a number of buyers have made some willingness to pay for that item; is marked as

(a) Sale (b) Bargaining
(c) Disposal (d) Auction

227. The national economic self-sufficiency i.e., exclusion from international trade pursued as a national policy is called:

(a) Autarky (b) Self-sufficiency
(c) Self-reliance (d) All of the above

228. A check of accounting records conducted by a professional accountant to find out any fraud or discrepancies is termed as:

(a) Audit (b) Scrutiny
(c) Review (d) Checking

229. What is the term for total sales value divided by the number of units sold and thus equals to average price is?

(a) Average Cost (b) Average Sale
(c) Average Revenue (d) None of the above

230. The statement of the wealth of a business organization or individual on a given date usually the last day of the fiscal year is termed as:
(a) Balance Sheet (b) Balance list
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

231. What is the business of accepting deposits and lending money called?
(a) Stock market (b) Trading
(c) Black market (d) Banking

232. The declaration by a court of law that a company or individual is insolvent, i.e., it cannot pay its debts on the due dates is known as
(a) Bankruptcy (b) Penury
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

233. The fixed interest security issued by governments, banks or other financial institutions is also termed
(a) Bargain (b) Bond
(c) Compact (d) Contract

234. The first class equity share, the purpose of which entails little risk in earnings in recession is called:
(a) Blue disc (b) Blue chip
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

235. Underground economic activity that is not declared for taxation purposes is called
(a) Black Trade (b) Black Country
(c) Black Economy (d) Black List

236. A trade of goods and services in the exchange for other goods or services rather than for money is known as:
(a) Foreign Trade (b) Free Trade
(c) Barter Trade (d) Limited Trade

237. In an organized market, an intermediary between a buyer and a seller is called:
(a) Broker (b) Stockbroker
(c) Commission agent (d) Negotiator

238. What is called if estimate of income and expenditure are for future as opposed to an account that records financial transaction?
(a) Quota (b) Allocation
(c) Budget (d) Estimate

239. The output from a process designed for the production of some other product. is called
(a) By product (b) Main product
(c) Consumer Product (d) None of the above

240. The asset that is capable of generating income and that have itself been produced is termed
(a) Credit (b) Capital
(c) Annuity (d) Premium

241. The production of a commodity in which a higher proportion of capital is used is known as
(a) Labour Intensive (b) Capital Intensive
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

242. The market for long term loanable funds as different from the market that deals in short term loans is called:
(a) Capital Market (b) Capital Stock
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

243. The total amount of physical capital in the economy or in a firm or industry is termed as
(a) Capital Market (b) Capital Gains
(c) Capital Stock (d) None of the above

244. An association of producers to regulate prices by restricting output and competition is called
(a) Cartel (b) Monopoly
(c) Merger (d) None of the above

245. The most common example of an international cartel is the
(a) South Asian Association for Regional Corporation. (SAARC)
(b) Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
(c) Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
(d) International Monetary Fund (IMF)

246. The flow of money payments to or from a firm is called "Cash Flow". Expenditure is sometimes referred to as:
(a) Gross Cash Flow (b) Negative Cash Flow
(c) Positive Cash Flow (d) All of the above

247. The banker's bank and lender of last resort is the
(a) Commercial Bank (b) Investment Bank
(c) Central Bank (d) All of the above

248. A certificate that specifies the country of origin of an export or import is called
(a) Certificate of Deposit
(b) Certificate of Origin
(c) Certificate of Incorporation
(d) None of the above

249. The order written by the drawer to a commercial bank or central bank to pay on demand a particular sum to a bearer is referred to as
(a) Pay check (b) Cheque
(c) Draft (d) Money order

250. A measurement of unemployment based on the number of people out of work and claiming unemployment benefits is called in terms of economic theory
(a) Employment Count (b) Claimant Count
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

251. The dominant body of economic thinking, economic method and economic style in the period from 18th to 19th century is termed as
(a) Modern Economics (b) Mathematical Economics
(c) Classical Economics (d) None of the above

252. The economic system with little or no external trade is called:
(a) Open economy (b) Autarky
(c) Close economy (d) All of the above

253. Privately owned banks operating cheque current accounts, receiving deposits, taking in and paying out notes and coins and making loans are generally called
(a) Central Banks (b) Commercial Banks
(c) State Banks (d) All of the above

254. A percentage of the value of a transaction taken by an intermediary as payment for his services is called:
(a) Profit (b) Commission
(c) Percentage (d) Fee

265. In economic theory, a tangible good or service resulting from the process of production is known as
(a) Product (b) Article
(c) Commodity (d) Item

256. Which of the following is an example of common market?
(a) European Union (b) Mercosur
(c) Andean Pact (d) All of the above

257. The law governing the establishment and conduct of incorporated business enterprise is called
(a) Civil Law (b) Natural Law
(c) Company Law (d) Cyber Law

258. The profits retained in the business and set aside for specified purposes are known as
(a) Company Shares (b) Company Assets
(c) Company Reserves (d) Company Gains

259. Pairs of goods for which consumption is interdependent e.g., cars and petrol or cups and saucers are known as:
(a) Complementary Goods (b) Finished Goods
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

260. The interest due by applying the rate to the sum of the capital invested plus the interest previously earned and reinvested is referred to as
(a) Simple Interest (b) Compound Interest
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

261. Short-term loans to the public for the purchase of specific goods is called:
(a) Commercial Credit (b) Public Credit
(c) Consumer Credit (d) None of the above

262. An economic good or commodity purchased by households for final consumption is called:
(a) Consumer good (b) Consumption good
(c) Final good (d) All of the above

263. An index (index number) of the prices of goods and services purchased by consumers to measure the inflation rate or the cost of living is called

(a) Consumer Price Index (b) Retail Price Index
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

264. The use of resources to satisfy current needs and wants is called:

(a) Depletion (b) Dissipation
(c) Consumption (d) Destruction

265. A statement of the rights and obligations of each party to a transaction or transactions is called:

(a) Treaty (b) Compact
(c) Contract (d) Covenant

266. A business function concerned with the formulation of long term objectives and the development of plans to achieve them is called:

(a) Business Planning (b) Corporate Planning
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

267. A piece of paper entitling the owner to money payments, cut-price or free goods or rations is called

(a) Cheque (b) Note
(c) Coupon (d) Bond

268. A measure of the expectation of the population that the government, or monetary authorities will adhere to policies delivering low inflation is called

(a) Credibility (b) Faith
(c) Integrity (d) None of the above

269. Credit is the use or possession of goods without immediate payment. Which of the following is a type of credit?

(a) Consumer credit (b) Bank credit
(c) Trade credit (d) All of the above

270. A plastic, personal magnetized card with the name and account number of the holder and the expiry date embossed is referred to as:

(a) Master Card (b) Visa Card
(c) Credit Card (d) Green Card

271. One to whom an amount of money is due is called:
(a) Creditor (b) Debtor
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

272. Which of the following is referred to as international currency because it is regarded as acceptable for the settlement of international debts?
(a) Yen (b) Dollar
(c) Rupee (d) Dinar

273. The bank account on which deposits do not earn interest, but can be with drawn by cheque at any time is called:
(a) Demand Account (b) Current Account
(c) Fixed Account (d) Profit and Loss Account

274. Prices unadjusted for changes in the purchasing power of money are called:
(a) Historic Prices (b) Current Prices
(c) Market Prices (d) None of the above

275. The practice of searching for correlation in data with the purpose of generating theoretical hypotheses is called
(a) Data Collection (b) Data Communication
(c) Data Mining (d) Data Compression.

276. A cartel is an organization formed by producers. Its objectives are:
(a) To allocate market shares (b) To control production
(c) To regulate prices (d) All of the above

277. A loss in social welfare deriving from a policy or action that has no corresponding gain is called:
(a) Deadweight Waste (b) Deadweight Loss
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

278. The number of deaths occurring in any year for every 1000 of the population is referred to as
(a) Death Ratio (b) Death Rate
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

279. A sum of money or other property owed by one person or organization to another is called
(a) Credit (b) Debt
(c) Obligation (d) All of the above

280. One who owes money to another is known as
(a) Creditor (b) Debtor
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

281. The rebate or discount where ordinary share on a purchase that is accumulated for a particular period to encourage customers to remain with a specific supplier is called:
(a) Deferred Rebate (b) Aggregated Rebate
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

282. The excess of an expenditure flow over an income flow is termed as:
(a) Loss (b) Deficit
(c) Surplus (d) Shortage

283. The use of borrowing to finance an excess of expenditure over income is known as:
(a) Deficit Financing (b) Debt Retirement
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

284. A sustained reduction in the general level of prices is called:
(a) Inflation (b) Deflation
(c) Disinflation (d) Both B and C

285. A decline in the share of manufacturing sector in national income is termed as:
(a) Industralization (b) Privatization
(c) Nationalization (d) Deindustralization

286. The desire for a particular good or service supported by the possession of the necessary means of exchange to effect ownership is called:
(a) Supply (b) Demand
(c) Loss (d) Incentive

287. The scenario that western countries face a crisis in the next few decades caused by the aging of their populations is termed as:
(a) Demographic Time Bomb (b) Green House Effect
(c) Population Explosion (d) All of the above

288. The branch of economics concerned with the rate at which natural resources are consumed over time is called
(a) Marxism (b) Capitalism

(c) Depletion theory (d) Game Theory

289. Money placed in an account at a financial institution and constituting a claim on it is known as
(a) Deposit (b) Credit
(c) Debt (d) Hoarding

290. The account with a bank or other financial institution in which deposits earn interest and withdraws from which require notice is referred to as:
(a) Deposit Account (b) Current Account
(c) Profit-Loss Account (d) None of the above

291. The reduction in value of an asset as reduction in the value of currency is known as:
(a) Appreciation (b) Devaluation
(c) Depreciation (d) All of the above

292. A downturn in the business cycle in which there is a sustained high level of unemployment is called
(a) Inactivity (b) Depression
(c) Paralysis (d) Decline

293. The process of invigorating activity in a sector of the economy by reducing the government controls that have the effect of creating barriers to entry is called
(a) Privatization (b) Regulation
(c) Deregulation (d) All of the above

294. The reduction of the fixed official rate at which one currency is exchanged for another in a fixed exchange rate regime is termed:
(a) Appreciation (b) Depreciation
(c) Devaluation (d) None of the above

295. Investment in the foreign operations of a company through acquisition of a foreign operation, or establishment of a new site is called:
(a) Direct Investment (b) Installation
(c) Indirect Investment (d) None of the above

296. Taxation on the income and resources of individuals or organization is known as:
(a) Double Taxation (b) Indirect Taxation

(c) Direct Taxation (d) All of the above

297. A deduction from face value is referred to as:
(a) Premium (b) Discount
(c) Reward (d) None of the above

298. The extension in the range of goods and services in a firm or geographic region is called:
(a) Reduction (b) Expansion
(c) Diversification (d) Modification.

299. The amount of a company's profit that the board of directors decides to distribute to ordinary shareholders is known as:
(a) Deficit (b) Dividend
(c) Loss (d) Capital

300. The allocation of labour such that each worker specializes in one or a few functions in the production process is known as:
(a) Division of Labour (b) Distribution of Wealth
(c) Efficient Worker (d) None of the above

301. The situation in which the same tax base is taxed more than once is called:
(a) Direct Taxation (b) Double Taxation
(c) Indirect Taxation (d) None of the above

302. A daily index of prices on the principal stock exchange in New York is called:
(a) Dow Jones industrial average
(b) Equity market indexl
(c) Both of the above
(d) None of the above

303. Large-scale shedding of employees by major corporations sometimes referred to the disposal of subsidiaries and other unwanted activities is called:
(a) Downsizing (b) Rightsizing
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

304. Two sellers only of a good or service in a market. This situation is:
(a) Monopoly (b) Duopoly
(c) Oligopoly (d) None of the above

305. Consumer goods that yield services or utility over time rather than being used up instantly are termed as
(a) Durable Goods (b) Undurable Goods
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

306. The setting up of mathematical models describing economic relationship testing the validity of such hypotheses is termed as:
(a) Econometrics (b) Commerce
(c) Trade (d) Finance

307. Any physical object, natural or man made, or service renderal: that could command a price in market is called:
(a) Consumer Goods (b) Final Goods
(c) Economic Goods (d) All of the above

308. The exploitation of developing countries by advanced countries is called:
(a) Embargoes (b) Sanctions
(c) Economic Imperialism (d) None of the above

309. A measure taken in respect of economic activity that has the intention of damage to another country's economy is called:
(a) Economic Exploitation (b) Economic Sanction
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

310. Which sector is the largest and fastest growing sector of the world economy, providing more than 60% of global output?
(a) Agricultural Sector (b) Service Sector
(c) Industrial Sector (d) Forestry

311. The non-discrimination principle means treating one's trading partners equally. It guarantees equal opportunities for suppliers from all World Trade Organization members. It is called:
(a) Most-Favoured Nation (MFN)
(b) South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)
(c) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
(d) None of the above

312. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only international body dealing with the rules of trade between nations. The World Trade Organization began life on 1st of
(a) January 1993 (b) January 1994

(c) January 1995 (d) January 1996

313. The main objectives of the World Trade Organization are
    (a) To help trade flow as freely as possible.
    (b) To serve as a form for trade negotiations
    (c) To settle dispute between conflicting trade interests
    (d) All of the above

314. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is the predecessor of World Trade Organization. It entered into force in.
    (a) January 1946 (b) January 1947
    (c) January 1948 (d) January 1949

315. In 1947 how many states did take part in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade trade round in Geneva?
    (a) 13 (b) 23
    (c) 33 (d) 43

316. The first director general of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade from 1948-68 was
    (a) Sir Eric Wyndham White (UK)
    (b) Mike Moore (New Zealand)
    (c) Don McKinon (New Zealand)
    (d) Kofi Annan (Ghana)

317. In 1999, who became the third director general of World Trade Organization?
    (a) Olivier Long (Switzerland)
    (b) Renato Ruggiero (Italy)
    (c) Peter Sutherland (Ireland)
    (d) Mike Moore (New Zealand)

318. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade trade rounds concentrated on reducing tariffs. Which round was the first major attempt to tackle trade barriers and to improve the system? This eighth round is called:
    (a) Kennedy Round (b) Tokyo Round
    (c) Uruguay Round (d) All of the above

319. Which trade round was the latest and most extensive of all and it finally led to the World Trade Organization and a new set of agreements. It lasted from 1986 to 1994.
(a) Kennedy Round (b) Tokyo Round
(c) Doha Round (d) Uruguay Round

320. The 1986-1994 Uruguay Round achieved agrement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). Which of the following are the types of intellectual property?
(a) Copyrights and related rights
(b) Trademarks including service marks
(c) Industrial design, patents, layout designs etc
(d) All of the above

321. Topmost authority of World Trade Organization is the ministerial conference which has to meet at least once every
(a) 1 year (b) 2 years
(c) 3 years (d) 4 years

322. The “Ouadrilaterals” or the “Quad” are the four largest members. Besides European Union others are
(a) United States (b) Canada
(c) Japan (d) All of the above

323. On 9-13 November, 2001 the World Trade Organization’s Fourth Ministerial Conference held in:
(a) Istanbul (Turkey) (b) Dubai (U.A.E)
(c) Doha (Qatar) (d) Tehran (Iran)

324. The World Trade Organization secretariat is headed by a director-general, has around 500 staff and is based in:
(a) New York (b) Rome
(c) Geneva (d) Brussels

325. Which of the following is the website address of the World Trade Organization?
(a) http://www.wto.com
(b) http://www.wto.org
(c) http://www.wtosecretariat.org
(d) http://www.wtosecretariat.com

326. By the end of June 2002, the World Trade Organization had 144 members and around 34 observer governments. With how many years of becoming observers, these observers must start accession negotiations?

(a) 2 years (b) 3 years
(c) 4 years (d) 5 years

327. Which law of economics states that "with given preferences or tastes, the proportion of income spent on food diminishes as income increase"?

(a) Common Law (b) Engel's Law
(c) Newton's Law (d) None of the above

328. The economic agent who perceives market opportunities and assembles the factors of production to exploit them in a firm is referred to as

(a) Broker (b) Entrepreneur
(c) Middle Agent (d) Promotor

329. The residual value of a company's assets after all outside liabilities have been allowed for is called

(a) Capital (b) Annuity
(c) Equity (d) Business

330. Enterprise is the controlling unit of a business. The operating unit of a business is called:

(a) Firm (b) Establishment
(c) Bureaucracy (d) Organization

331. The difference between the amount produced by a firm and the higher amount that could most efficiently be produced is termed as:

(a) Excess Profit (b) Excess Supply
(c) Excess Capacity (d) Excess Demand

332. The control by the state through the banking system of dealings in gold and foreign currencies is called

(a) Exchange Control (b) Exchange Economy
(c) Autarky (d) None of the above

333. The price at which one currency is exchanged for another currency is known as:

(a) Exchange Control (b) Exchange Rate
(c) Exchange Economy (d) All of the above

334. Indirect taxies levied upon goods produced for home consumption are called:
(a) Custom duties (b) Excise duties
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

335. Preferential treatment for firms that sell their products abroad, compared with firms that sell to the home market; is called:
(a) Export Surplus (b) Export Rebate
(c) Export Incentives (d) All of the above

336. The goods and services produced by one country that are sold in exchange for the second country's own goods and services or for foreign exchange are called
(a) Import (b) Export
(c) All of the above (d) None of the above

337. The ratio of the total increase in a country's national income to the increment in export revenue generating the increase is called:
(a) Export Surplus (b) Export Incentive
(c) Export Multiplier (d) All of the above

338. Goods which are produced for consumption rather than as an intermediate product used in the process of production are referred to as:
(a) By Product (b) Final Goods
(c) Durable Goods (d) Intermediate Goods

339. The provision of money when and where needed is called:
(a) Business (b) Economics
(c) Finance (d) Trade

340. The period of account used for financial purposes is known as:
(a) Financial Year (b) Fiscal Year
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

341. The budgetary stance of central government is called:
(a) Trade Policy (b) Fiscal Policy
(c) Economic Policy (d) None of the above

342. The capital that is not invested in fixed assets but the work in process is called:
    (a) Floating Change (b) Floating debt
    (c) Floating Trust. (d) Floating Capital

343. The administered transfer of resources from the advanced countries to the developing countries for the purpose of encouraging economic growth is called:
    (a) Foreign Exchange (b) Foreign Balance
    (c) Foreign Aid (d) Foreign Reserves

344. Claims on another country held in the form of the currency of that country are known as:
    (a) Foreign Aid (b) Foreign Exchange
    (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

345. What is meant by foreign investment?
    (a) The market in which transactions are conducted to effect the transfer of the currency of one country into that of another
    (b) The transfer of resources from developed to developing countries.
    (c) The acquistion by governments, institutions or individuals in one country of assets in another.
    (d) All of the above

346. The contractual arrangement under which an independent franchisee produces or sells a product or service under the brand name of the franchiser is known as
    (a) Franchising (b) License
    (c) Warrant (d) Charter

347. A market in which supply and demand are not subject to regulation other than normal competition policy is termed:
    (a) Forward Market (b) Free Market
    (c) Foreign-exchange Market (d) None of the above

348. The condition in which the independent flow of goods and services in international exchange is neither restricted nor encouraged by direct government intervention is known as:
    (a) Free Trade (b) Barter Trade
    (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

349. Non-wage or salary rewards provided for employees are called:
   (a) Fringe Benefits (b) Basic Pay
   (c) Social Security (d) None of the above

350. The process of converting short term to long term debt by the sale of long term securities and using the funds raised to pay off short-term debt is called:
   (a) Funding (b) Debt retirement
   (c) Borrowing (d) All of the above

351. The branch of the social science that covers the study of the production, distribution and consumption of wealth in human society is known as:
   (a) Law (b) Political Science
   (c) Anthropology (d) Economics

352. Which British philosopher and economist is regarded as "founder of modern Economics"?
   (a) Thomas Malthus (1766 – 1834)
   (b) Adam Smith (1723 – 1790)
   (c) Karl Marx (1818 – 1883)
   (d) All of the above

353. Which famous thinker and economic philosopher said, "Religion … is the opium of the people."?
   (a) Adam Smith (b) Thomas Malthus
   (c) Karl Marx (d) John Maynard Keynes

354. Who was awarded Nobel Prize of Economics in 1998?
   (a) Ragnar Frisch (b) Jan Tinbergen
   (c) Amartya Sen (d) Paul Anthony Samuelson

355. Who got the first Nobel Prize in Economics in 1969?
   (a) Jan Tinbergren (b) Ragnar Frisch
   (c) Sir John Richard Hicks (d) Both a and b

356. What is Game Theory?
   (a) The branch of economics concerned with representing economic interactions in a highly stylized form with players pays-off and strategies.

(b) The branch of economics that uses mathematical methods and models e.g., calculus: statistics, probability etc
(c) The branch of economies related with the aggregate or overall, economy.
(d) The branch of economics that deals with small units, including individual companies and small group of consumers

357. A commodity for which demand increases at higher prices and falls at lower prices is termed as:
(a) Consumer goods (b) Giffen goods
(c) Brown goods (d) Durable goods

358. The geographical shifts in domestic economic activity around the world and away from nation states is called:
(a) Foreign Trade (b) Commerce
(c) Globalization (d) Business

359. The stocks of gold and foreign currencies held by a country to finance any calls that may be made from its creditors for the debt settlement are known as
(a) Foreign exchange reserves
(b) Gold reserves
(c) Gold and foreign exchange reserves
(d) None of the above

360. The measure of the total flow of goods and services produced by the economy over a specified time period, normally a year or a quarter is referred to as
(a) Gross national product (GNP)
(b) Gross domestic product (GDP)
(c) Both of the above
(d) None of the above

361. The currency traded in a foreign exchange market for which demand is persistently high relative to supply is called:
(a) Soft currency (b) Bad currency
(c) Hard currency (d) Hot currency

362. The action taken by a buyer or seller to product his business or assets against a change in prices is called
(a) Hedge (b) Interest

(c) Shore (d) Loan

363. The theory that all human action is motivated by pleasure and the avoidance of pain or the ethic that it should be so motivated. Such theory is termed as

(a) Sadism (b) Hedonism
(c) Satanism (d) Spiritualism

364. The accumulation of idle money balances or inactive money is called:

(a) Wealth (b) Hoarding
(c) Capital (d) Investment

365. Funds that flow into a country to take advantage of favourable rates of interest in that country are known as

(a) Hard currency (b) Hot money
(c) Soft currency (d) Bad money

366. The skills and knowledge embodied in the labour force are termed as:

(a) Investment (b) Labour Capital
(c) Human Resources (d) Human Capital

367. What is the term used for the flow of goods and services that enter for sale into one country and which is product of another country?

(a) Exports
(b) Imports
(c) Income
(d) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

368. The flow of goods or services to any economic agent or unit is called:

(a) Income (b) Import
(c) Export (d) None of the above

369. The persistent increases in the general level of prices is known as:

(a) Hyperinflation (b) Inflation
(c) Devaluation (d) Recession

370. What is the term used for airports, roads, railways, sewage, telephone and other public utilities?

(a) Understructure (b) Substructure

(c) Infrastructure (d) Superstructure

371. The contract to pay a premium for which the insurer will pay compensation in certain happenings e.g., fire theft or motor accident is termed as:

(a) Insurance (b) Warranty
(c) Security (d) Safeguard

372. The charge made for the use of borrowed money levied as a percentage of the amount of debt is refered to as:

(a) Credit (b) Interest
(c) Share (d) Insurance

373. The amount of gold reserve, currencies and special drawing rights available for the finance of international trade is called:

(a) Foreign Reserves (b) International Liqiudity
(c) Foreign Investment (d) None of the above

374. What is the term for stocks of raw materials work in progress and finished goods?

(a) Inventory (b) Checklist
(c) Stock (d) Statement

375. The real capital formation e.g., the production or maintenance of machinary or construction that will produce a stream of goods and services is called

(a) Capital (b) Investment
(c) Grant (d) Property

376. The demand for two or more commodities or factor of production that are used together so that a change in demand for one will be reflected in a change in demand for other e.g., cloth and thread is called

(a) Joint Demand (b) Complementary Demand
(c) Isolated Demand (d) Both a and b

377. The business arrangement in which two companies invest in a project over which both have partial control is termed as:

(a) Joint Ventrue (b) Speculation
(c) Project (d) Undertaking

378. The total number of people in a country who are in work or unemployed but looking for work, is called:
(a) Labour Demand (b) Labour force
(c) Labour Market (d) None of the above

379. An agreement between the owner of a property to grant use of it to another party for a specified period at specified rent payable annually is called:
(a) Charter (b) Contract
(c) Lease (d) Compact

380. In 1971, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) drew up a list of 24 countries having a GDP of 100 or less literacy rate of 20% or less and a share of manufacturing of 10% or less of GDP. These countries were referred to as:
(a) Developing Countries
(b) Advanced Cuntries
(c) Least Developed Countries
(d) None of the above

381. A non-negotiable order of a bank to a foreign bank authorizing payment to a person designated of a particular sum of money is known as:
(a) Letter of Credit (b) Circular Letter of Credit
(c) Letter of Reference (d) None of the above

382. Sums of money for which account has to be made are called:
(a) Obligation (b) Liabilities
(c) Misfortune (d) Burden

383. The degree to which an asset can be quickly and cheaply turned into money, is termed as:
(a) Insolvency (b) Liquidity
(c) Bankruptcy (d) All of the above

384. The borrowing of a sum of money by one person, company, government or other organization from another is called:
(a) Usury (b) Finance
(c) Loan (d) Collateral

385. The study of whole economic systems aggregating over the functioning of individual units. Specifically, it is study of

national economies and the determination of national income. It is known as

(a) Microeconomics (b) Keynesian Economics
(c) Macroeconomics (d) Mathematical Economics

386. The degree to which a firm exercise influence over the price and output in a particular market is called:

(a) Market Force (b) Market Share
(c) Market Power (d) Market Failure

387. Thomas Robert Malthus (1766 – 1834) was a British economist who is remembered for his essays on population. In his which famous work he said, "Population, when unchecked, increases in a geometrical ratio. Subsistence only increases in an arithmetical ratio."?

(a) Principles of Political Economy
(b) An Inquiry into the Nature and Progress of Rent
(c) An Essay on the Principle of Population
(d) Illustrations of Political Economy

388. Adam Smith (1723 – 1790) was a British economist and philosopher. Which treatise of Adam Smith is considered the first serious attempt in the history of economics to divorce the study of political economy from the related fields of political science, ethics and jurisprudence?

(a) Theory of Moral Sentiments
(b) The Wealth of Nations
(c) Principles of Political Economy
(d) Illustrations of Political Economy

389. Karl Marx (1818 – 1883) was a German political philosopher and economist. He is one of the most influential thinkers of all times. Which of the following is his work?

(a) The Communist Manifesto
(b) Critique of Political Economy
(c) Das Kapital
(d) All of the above

390. The Communist Manifesto appeared in 1848. It is regarded as a classic exposition of modern Communist views and it influenced all subsequent Communist literature. Karl Marx completed it alongwith

(a) Friedrich Engels (b) Thomas Mathus

(c) Adam Smith (d) Vladimir Illich Lenin

391. The first volume of Karl Marx's greatest work Das kapital was published in 1887. The next two volumes were published posthumously. Who edited those volumes?
(a) Adam Smith (b) Thomas Malthus
(c) Friendrich Engles (d) Josphe Stalin

392. The branch of economics concerned with how businesses raise and spend their money is known as
(a) Econometrics (b) Finance
(c) Macroeconomics (d) Corporate Finance.

393. The branch of economics concerned with providing funds to individuals, business and governments is called:
(a) Econometrics (b) Microeconomics
(c) Macroeconomics (d) Finance

394. The fusion of two or more separate companies into one is referred to as:
(a) Alliance (b) Merger
(c) Separation (d) Disintegration

395. Legislation prohibiting the paying of wages below some specified level is known as
(a) Standard Wage (b) Minimum Wage
(c) Maximum Wage (d) Optimum Wage

396. The market economy in which both private and public enterprises participate in economic activity is called:
(a) Mixed Economy (b) Open Economy
(c) Closed Economy (d) All of the above

397. The theory of macroeconomics which holds that increases in the money supply are a necessary and sufficient condition for inflation, is called
(a) Capitalism (b) Socialism
(c) Monetarism (d) Communism

398. The functions of sales, distribution, advertising and sales promotion, product planning and market research are termed as:
(a) Finance (b) Marketing
(c) Business (d) All of the above

399. European Recovery Program (ERP) was a United States program of financial assistance that helped to rebuild European nations devastated by World War II. This program is commonly called

(a) George Plan (b) Catlett Plan
(c) Marshall Plan (d) Colombo Plan

400. An early modern European economic theory that trade generates wealth of bullion which a government should encourage by promoting exports and restricting imports is called:

(a) Imperialism (b) Colonialism
(c) Mercantilism (d) Socialism

401. The branch of economics at the level of individual consumers groups of consumers or firms is known as:

(a) Macroeconomics (b) Econometrics
(c) Microeconomics (d) Keynesian Economics

402. The economic situation in which only a single seller or producer supplies a commodity or a service is called:

(a) Monopoly (b) Possession
(c) Cartel (d) Trust

403. The legal instrument that pledges a house or other real estate as security for repayment of a loan is called:

(a) Mortgage (b) Bond
(c) Foreclosure (d) Lien

404. The international trade and exchange between more than two countries without discrimination between those involved is called:

(a) Unilateralism (b) Bilateralism
(c) Multilateralism (d) None of the above

405. An industry in which technical factors preclude the efficient existence of more than one producer. This situation is called:

(a) Natural Monopoly (b) Monopoly
(c) Engineered Monopoly (d) Duopoly

406. Commodities or assets with some economic value which exist without any effort of mankind, are called:

(a) Minerals (b) Natural resources
(c) By-products (d) Consumer resources

407. 1994 Nobel Prize for Economics was awarded to a American mathematician for his most important concept of equilibrium as applied to game theory. His name was
(a) John Nash (b) Reinhard Selten
(c) John Harsanyi (d) All of the above

408. The reduction in the useful life of a capital good or consumer good through economic or technological change as distinct from physical deterioration in use is termed as:
(a) Depreciation (b) Devaluation
(c) Obsolesience (d) All of the above

409. A market that is dominated by a few large suppliers is known as:
(a) Oligopoly (b) Monopoly
(c) Duopoly (d) None of the above

410. A loan facility on the customer's current account at a bank permitting him to withdraw up to a certain agreed limit for an agreed period, is referred to as:
(a) Personal Loan (b) Mortgage
(c) Overdraft (d) Credit

411. The situation in which aggregate demand in the economy is growing at a rate reliable to lead to inflation is called:
(a) Overdraft (b) Overheating
(c) Oversubscription (d) None of the above

412. An unincorporated business formed by the association of two or more persons who share risks and profits is called:
(a) Merger (b) Alliance
(c) Partnership (d) Corporation

413. The period over which the cumulative net revenue from an investment project equals the original investment is known as:
(a) Payback (b) Paycheck
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

414. Sums of money laid aside and normally invested to provide a regular income on retirement or in compensation for disablement for the remainder of a person's life is called:
(a) Provident Funds (b) Pension Funds
(c) Social Security (d) None of the above

415. A bank loan made without collateral security to a private customer for specific purposes is called:
(a) Personal Loan (b) Credit
(c) Finance (d) Lien

416. What is the informal name for annual publication "United Kingdom Balance of Payments"?
(a) Green Book (b) Red Book
(c) Pink Book (d) Blue Book

417. The system of agricultural support by which market prices are fixed at above free market levels and government buys surpluses, thus supporting prices and raising farmer's income is called:
(a) Price Regulation (b) Price Support
(c) Price System (d) None of the above

418. The part of the economy in which economy activity is carried on by private enterprise is termed:
(a) Personal Sector (b) Corporate Sector
(c) Private Sector (d) Public Sector

419. The sale of government owned equity in nationalized industries or other commercial enterprises to private investors is called:
(a) Nationalization (b) Privatization
(c) Denationalization (d) Both b and c

420. The sale of shares on the stock exchange in order to realize capital appreciation is known as:
(a) Profit Sharing (b) Profit Taking
(c) Dividends (d) Equity

421. A legal document between a lender and a borrower whereby the later agrees to certain conditions for the repayment of the sum of money borrowed; is called:
(a) Promissory Note (b) Bill of exchange
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

422. The proportion of a sum of money that is paid over a specified time period in payment for its loan is called:
(a) Rate of interest (b) Rate of substitution
(c) Rate of return (d) None of the above

423. The net profit after depreciation as a percentage of average capital employed in a business is known as:
(a) Rate of Substitution (b) Rate of Interest
(c) Rate of Return (d) None of the above

424. The term used to describe a sharp slowdown in the rate of economic growth or a modest decline in economic activity is called:
(a) Depression (b) Slump
(c) Recession (d) None of the above

425. Scarce inputs that can yield utility through production or provision of goods and services are referred to as:
(a) Resources (b) Assets
(c) Means (d) Capabilities

426. A tax levied as a proportion of the retail price of a commodity at the point of sale is called:
(a) Income tax (b) Wealth tax
(c) Sales tax (d) Property tax

427. What is the term for generating capital from income?
(a) Self-financing (b) Self-sufficiency
(c) Both of the above (d) None of the above

428. The total increase in the welfare of society from an economic action is called:
(a) Fringe Benefits (b) Social Benefits
(c) Individual Benefits (d) None of the above

429. A loan bearing either no rate of interest or an interest rate which is below the true cost of capital lent is known as:
(a) Soft Loan (b) Personal Loan
(c) Finance (d) Credit

430. Buying and selling with a view to buying and selling at a profit later when the prices have changed is termed:
(a) Surmising (b) Speculation
(c) Guesswork (d) Estimate

431. The quantity of goods and services consumed by an individual or a household is called:
(a) Standard of living (b) Standard of success
(c) Gross Domestic Product (d) Gross National Product

432. What is the name given to companies legally controlled by other companies?
(a) Franchise (b) Consortium
(c) Subsidiaries (d) Merger

433. Government grants to suppliers of goods and services is called:
(a) Subsidy (b) Support
(c) Tax (d) Grant

434. The notion that economic development should proceed at a pace and in a manner that will conserve the environment and depletible natural resources is called:
(a) Sustainable development (b) Rural development
(c) Social development (d) None of the above

435. Arranging one's financial affairs within the law so as to minimize taxation liabilities is known as
(a) Tax evasion (b) Tax avoidance
(c) Tax burden (d) Tax expenditures

436. The compulsory transfer of money from private individuals, institutions or groups to the government is called:
(a) Tax burden (b) Tax evasion
(c) Taxation (d) Tax yield

437. A trade barrier is any government limitation on the free international exchange of merchandise. Which of these is an instance of trade barrier?
(a) Tariffs (b) Quotas
(c) Import deposit (d) All of the above

438. The excess of the value of imports of goods and services over the value of exports of goods and services is called:
(a) Trade Cycle (b) Trade Credit
(c) Trade Gap (d) Trade investment

439. In UK, who is the first Lord of the Treasury?
(a) Queen (b) King
(c) Prime Minister (d) Finance Minister

440. Instruments for short-term borrowing by the government are called:
(a) Treasury Bills (b) Treasury Notes

(c) Credit Line (d) Promissory Notes

441. The total sales revenue of a business is called:
(a) Flow (b) Turnover
(c) Business (d) None of the above

442. Variable costs are those that vary directly with the rate of output e.g., labour costs, fuel and power etc., These are also known as:
(a) Prime costs (b) Direct costs
(c) Operating costs (d) All of the above

443. The part of current assets financed from long term funds is called:
(a) Working Capital (b) Investment
(c) Current Equity (d) Working Equity

444. In economics, Gold Standard is the monetary system where in all form of legal tender may be converted on demand, into fixed quantities of gold. In 1816, the first country to go on the gold standard was:
(a) United States (b) United Kingdom
(c) Spain (d) France

445. A type of association usually formed by banks or railroads as a central agency where members can settle accounts is known as:
(a) Clearing House (b) Pawnbroking
(c) Credit Union (d) All of the above

446. The type of currency issued by government as legal tender the value of which is based solely on decree or law rather than actual coin or precious metal reserves is termed as:
(a) Soft money (b) Hard money
(c) Fiat money (d) None of the above

447. Bimetallism is the monetary policy based on the use of two metals, as legal tender without limit and equalized by law in a fixed ratio. Which are these two metals?
(a) Platinum and Gold (b) Gold and Silver
(c) Platinum and Silver (d) All of the above

448. An association of individuals or corporations formed to conduct a specific financial transaction such as buying a business is known as:
(a) Merger (b) Joint Venture
(c) Syndicate (d) Franchise

449. The sixth Nobel Prize for Economics was introduced in 1969 in memory of Alfred Nobel. It is financed by
(a) Asian Development Bank
(b) Swedish National Bank
(c) World Bank
(d) International Monetary fund

ANSWERS

1	c	2	b	3	b	4	c	5	c	6	b
7	b	8	b	9	d	10	c	11	a	12	d
13	b	14	a	15	b	16	a	17	b	18	a
19	c	20	c	21	b	22	c	23	a	24	d
25	b	26	c	27	d	28	d	29	d	30	b
31	a	32	c	33	d	34	b	35	a	36	c
37	b	38	c	39	a	40	c	41	d	42	c
43	d	44	a	45	a	46	a	47	c	48	c
49	c	50	d	51	b	52	d	53	a	54	d
55	c	56	b	57	b	58	b	59	c	60	b
61	c	62	d	63	d	64	c	65	c	66	c
67	a	68	b	69	b	70	a	71	b	72	b
73	b	74	c	75	a	76	d	77	a	78	b
79	d	80	c	81	c	82	b	83	b	84	b
85	c	86	a	87	d	88	d	89	d	90	d
91	d	92	d	93	b	94	c	95	c	96	d
97	d	98	b	99	a	100	a	101	b	102	d
103	b	104	d	105	b	106	b	107	b	108	a
109	c	110	d	111	d	112	a	113	a	114	b
115	d	116	c	117	b	118	d	119	b	120	c
121	b	122	a	123	b	124	a	125	a	126	b
127	b	128	a	129	c	130	a	131	b	132	a
133	b	134	b	135	c	136	b	137	d	138	c
139	c	140	b	141	c	142	d	143	d	144	d
145	a	146	d	147	d	148	d	149	b	150	c
151	a	152	a	153	d	154	c	155	c	156	c

157	b	158	b	159	d	160	c	161	d	162	d
163	b	164	b	165	a	166	d	167	b	168	d
169	d	170	a	171	a	172	d	173	c	174	d
175	a	176	c	177	c	178	c	179	c	180.	c
181	d	182	d	183	d	184	a	185	d	186	c
187	d	188	d	189	d	190	b	191	b	192	a
193	c	194	c	195	c	196	d	197	d	198	a
199	b	200	c	201	c	202	d	203	a	204	c
205	c	206	c	207	d	208	c	209	b	210	d
211	c	212	b	213.	b	214	c	215	c	216	b
217	b	218	a	219	b	220	b	221.	a	222.	c
223.	b	224.	a	225.	b	226.	d	227.	a	228.	a
229.	c	230.	a	231.	d	232.	a	233.	b	234.	b
235.	c	236.	c	237.	a	238.	c	239.	a	240.	b
241.	b	242.	a	243.	c	244.	a	245.	b	246.	b
247.	c	248.	b	249.	b	250.	b	251.	c	252.	c
253.	b	254.	b	255.	c	256.	d	257.	c	258.	c
259.	a	260.	b	261.	c	262.	d	263.	c	264.	c
265.	c	266.	b	267.	c	268.	a	269.	d	270.	c
271.	a	272.	b	273.	b	274.	b	275.	c	276.	d
277.	b	278.	b	279.	b	280.	b	281.	c	282.	b
283.	a	284.	d	285.	d	286.	b	287.	a	288.	c
289.	a	290.	a	291.	c	292.	b	293.	c	294.	c
295.	a	296.	c	297.	b	298.	c	299.	b	300.	a
301.	b	302.	a	303.	c	304.	b	305.	a	306.	a
307.	c	308.	c	309.	b	310.	b	311.	a	312.	c
313.	d	314.	c	315.	b	316.	a	317.	d	318.	c
319.	d	320.	d	321.	b	322.	d	323.	c	324.	c
325.	b	326.	d	327.	b	328.	b	329.	c	330.	b
331.	c	332.	a	333.	b	334.	b	335.	c	336.	b
337.	c	338.	b	339.	c	340.	c	341.	b	342.	d
343.	c	344.	b	345.	c	346.	a	347.	b	348.	a
349.	a	350.	a	351.	d	352.	b	353.	c	354.	c
355.	d	356.	a	357.	b	358.	c	359.	c	360.	b
361.	c	362.	a	363.	b	364.	b	365.	b	366.	d
367.	b	368.	a	369.	b	370.	c	371.	a	372.	b
373.	b	374.	a	375.	b	376.	d	377.	a	378.	b
379.	c	380.	c	381.	a	382.	b	383.	b	384.	c
385.	c	386.	c	387.	c	388.	b	389.	d	390.	a
391.	c	392.	d	393.	d	394.	b	395.	b	396.	a

397. c	398. b	399. c	400. c	401. c	402. a
403. a	404. c	405. a	406. b	407. a	408. c
409. a	410. c	411. b	412. c	413. a	414. b
415. a	416. c	417. b	418. c	419. b	420. b
421. a	422. a	423. c	424. c	425. a	426. c
427. a	428. b	429. a	430. b	431. a	432. c
433. a	434. a	435. b	436. c	437. d	438. c
439. c	440. a	441. b	442. d	443. a	444. b
445. a	446. c	447. b	448. c	449. b	

DEMOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN

1. According to 1998 Census the total population increased over the last census held in 1981 by:
   (a) 44.98% (b) 54.98%
   (c) 64.98% (d) 74.98%

2. The 1998 Census showed the average growth rate of ______ as against 3.06% during 1972-81.
   (a) 0.61% (b) 1.61%
   (c) 2.61% (d) 3.61%

3. According to 1998 Census there is a decline in the rate of population growth in all areas except:
   (a) Islamabad (b) FATA
   (c) Northern Areas (d) None of the above

4. In the 1998 Census, the proportion of population declined marginally in Punjab from 56.1% to:
   (a) 77.6% (b) 66.6%
   (c) 55.6% (d) 44.6%

5. The overall urban population at the national level has increased from 28.3% in 1981 to ______ in 1998.
   (a) 48.5% (b) 50.2%
   (c) 22.5% (d) 32.5%

6. According to 1998 Census every third person now lives in a:
   (a) Village (b) District
   (c) City (d) Province

7. According to 1998 Census which area has the lowest urban proportion:
   (a) Islamabad (b) FATA
   (c) Northern Areas (d) None of above

8. The proportion of population declined in FATA from 2.6% to ______.
   (a) 2.3% (b) 2.4%
   (c) 2.5% (d) 2.6%

9. The 1998 Census showed a greater trend towards:
   (a) Ruralization (b) Urbanization
   (c) Remained same (d) None of the above

10. Sindhs three major cities, Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur account for ______ of its total urban population.
    (a) 50.1% (b) 63.1%
    (c) 73.1% (d) 80.1%

11. The least urbanized province is the NWFP where only ______ of the people dwell in the urban centers.
    (a) 13.9% (b) 14.9%
    (c) 15.9% (d) 16.9%

12. According to the 1998 Census, the urban population in Balochistan has increased from 15.6% in 1981 to ______.
    (a) 10.3% (b) 13.3%
    (c) 23.3% (d) 30.3%

13. According to 1998 Census, the biggest city is Karachi with a total population of ______.
    (a) 5.269 m (b) 9.269 m
    (c) 10.269 m (d) 6.269 m

14. According to 1998 Census, the second biggest city is Lahore with a total population of:
    (a) 5.063 m (b) 4.063 m
    (c) 3.063 m (d) 6.063 m

15. Karachi, Lahore and Faisalabad account for ______ of the total urban population of Pakistan.
    (a) 28.4% (b) 38.4%
    (c) 48.4% (d) 10.84%

16. The overall sex-ratio is ______ which was 110.6% in 1981.
    (a) 108.1% (b) 109.1%
    (c) 110.1% (d) 111.1%

17. Sindh is the most urbanized province, where ______ of the population is living in urban areas.
    (a) 38.9% (b) 48.9%
    (c) 58.9% (d) 28.9%

18. The Balochistan population has also a nominal fall from 5.1% to:
    (a) 2.0 (b) 3.1%
    (c) 4.1% (d) 5.0%

19. The sex ratio is slightly higher in urban areas because of:
    (a) economic reasons (b) social reasons
    (c) political reasons (d) cultural reasons

20. The rural share of population has fallen from 71.7% to:
    (a) 69.5% (b) 67.5%
    (c) 65.5% (d) 62.5%

21. In 1981, Pakistan was the worlds ninth most populous country and in 1998 ______.
    (a) Tenth (b) Eighth
    (c) Sixth (d) Seventh

22. Urban population has gone up from 28.3% to:
    (a) 30.5% (b) 31.5%
    (c) 32.5% (d) 33.5%

23. The urban population growth rate is 3.45%, whereas the rural population growth rate is:
    (a) 1.24% (b) 2.24%
    (c) 3.24% (d) 4.24%

24. Urban population has gone up from 28.3% to:
    (a) 29.3% (b) 32.5%
    (c) 35.3% (d) 39.3%

25. According to the 1998 Census, the total population of Pakistan is 130.5 m. It was ______ in 1981.
    (a) 64.2 m (b) 70.2 m
    (c) 74.2 m (d) 80.2 m

26. The population of Punjab has risen from 47.2 in 1981 to ______ in 1998.
    (a) 52.6 m (b) 66.5 m

(c) 72.5 m (d) 80.5 m

27. The population of NWFP has gone up from 11 m in 1981 to ______ in 1998.
(a) 16 m (b) 17.5 m
(c) 18 m (d) 18.5 m

28. The NWFP growth rate has declined from 3.32% to:
(a) 2.95% (b) 2.85%
(c) 2.75% (d) 2.55%

29. The Balochistan population has increased from 4.3m in 1981 to ______ in 1998.
(a) 5.5 m (b) 6.5 m
(c) 7.5 m (d) 8.5 m

30. FATA population increased from 2.1 m in 1981 to ______ in 1998.
(a) 2.5 m (b) 2.7 m
(c) 2.9 m (d) 3.1 m

31. According to 1998 Census, 67% of people live in rural areas, down from ______ in 1981.
(a) 69% (b) 71%
(c) 75% (d) 80%

32. The proportion of urban population shows an increase from 28% in 1981 to ______ in 1998.
(a) 32% (b) 35%
(c) 38% (d) 40%

33. According to the 1998 Census, almost 43% of the countrys population is below:
(a) 13 years (b) 14 years
(c) 15 years (d) 16 years

34. The share of urban population has increased from 28.3% in 1981 to 32.5% in 1998 or by:
(a) 3.2% (b) 4.2%
(c) 5.2% (d) 6.2%

35. The population of NWFP has increased from 13.1% in 1981 to ______ in 1998.
(a) 13.4% (b) 14.4%

(c) 15.4% (d) 16.4%

36. The Population of Sindh has increased from 22.6% in 1981 to ______ in 1998.
(a) 23% (b) 24%
(c) 25% (d) 26%

37. The population of Islamabad has increased from 0.4% in 1981 to ______ in 1998.
(a) 0.5% (b) 0.6%
(c) 0.7% (d) 0.8%

38. According to 1998 Census Islamabad is the most urbanized area with an urban population share of:
(a) 55.6% (b) 60.5%
(c) 65.6% (d) 70.5%

39. According to 1998 Census FATA is the least urbanized area with an urban population share of:
(a) 0.5% (b) 1.7%
(c) 2.0% (d) 2.7%

40. Sindh is the most urbanized province 48.9%, followed by Punjab ______.
(a) 21.3% (b) 31.3%
(c) 41.3% (d) 45.3%

41. According to 1998 Census, the three big cities of Sindh; Karachi, Hyderabad, and Sukkur account for 73.1% of the total urban population and ______ of the total population of the province.
(a) 15.6% (b) 25.7%
(c) 35.7% (d) 45.6%

42. According to 1998 Census, the average household size has declined marginally from 6.7 persons in 1981 to ______ persons in 1998.
(a) 6.3% (b) 6.4%
(c) 6.5% (d) 6.6%

43. According to 1998 Census, the Balochistans population growth rate fall down to 2.42%, which was ______ in 1981.
(a) 6.09% (b) 7.09%
(c) 8.09% (d) 9.09%

44. Infant mortality rate in Pakistan is:
(a) 85 per 1000 (b) 95 per 1000
(c) 97 per 1000 (d) 100 per 1000

45. For 100,000 live births, women die of pregnancy are:
(a) 350 to 500 (b) 500 to 750
(c) 750 to 1000 (d) 1000 to 1500

46. The reason of high fertility rate in Pakistan is:
(a) Early Marriages
(b) Desire for Larger Families
(c) Low use of Contraception
(d) All the Above

47. The legal age for male marriage in Pakistan is:
(a) 14 years (b) 16 years
(c) 18 years (d) 22 years

48. The legal age for female marriage in Pakistan is:
(a) 14 years (b) 16 years
(c) 18 years (d) 20 years

49. A census of US population has been conducted every ten years since:
(a) 1780 (b) 1790
(c) 1800 (d) 1810

50. Generally Pakistan conducts a population census every
(a) 5 years (b) 10 years
(c) 15 years (d) 20 years

51. The interdisciplinary study of human population is called:
(a) Geography (b) Biography
(c) Demography (d) Cartography

52. Demography includes statistical analysis of
(a) Births (b) Deaths
(c) Migrations (d) All of the above

53. In Pakistan, first population census was conducted in:
(a) 1947 (b) 1949
(c) 1951 (d) 1953

54. In 1998 census: the population density i.e., persons per square kilometer is:
    (a) 156 (b) 160
    (c) 166 (d) 170

55. The sex ratio i.e. males per 100 females is
    (a) 98.5 (b) 108.5
    (c) 118.5 (d) 128.5

56. The current population of Pakistan is:
    (a) 132,352,000 (b) 142,352,000
    (c) 152,352,000 (d) 162,352,000

57. The percentage of male population is:
    (a) 52.03% (b) 42.03%
    (c) 57.97% (d) 47.97%

58. Islamabad's area is 906 sq.km. What is its population density (persons per sq.km)?
    (a) 166 (b) 238
    (c) 358 (d) 888

59. Our national language Urdu is the mother tongue of ___ people.
    (a) 5.57% (b) 6.57%
    (c) 7.57% (d) 8.57%

60. Punjabi is the mother tongue of _____ people.
    (a) 42.15% (b) 43.15%
    (c) 44.15% (d) 45.15%

61. What percentage of our population is divorced?
    (a) 0.31% (b) 0.34%
    (c) 0.36% (d) 0.39%

62. What percentage of our population is widowed?
    (a) 5.03% (b) 5.40%
    (c) 5.60% (d) 5.69%

63. 99.4% of people are Muslims in:
    (a) NWFP (b) Punjab
    (c) Sindh (d) Balochistan

64. Sindhi is the mother language of _____ population.
(a) 14.1% (b) 15.1%
(c) 10.53% (d) 4.66%

65. Pushto is the mother tongue of _____ people.
(a) 7.57% (b) 14.1%
(c) 10.53% (d) 15.42%

66. Which is the largest minority is Sindh?
(a) Christians (b) Hindus (Jati)
(c) Qadianis (Ahmadis) (d) None of the above

67. Balochi is the first language of _____ population.
(a) 3.57% (b) 7.57%
(c) 10.53% (d) 4.66%

68. Saraiki is the mother tongue of _____ people.
(a) 7.57% (b) 14.1%
(c) 15.42% (d) 10.53%

69. What part of population (15 years and above) is currently married?
(a) 65.6% (b) 58.4%
(c) 63% (d) 65%

70. Which is the fourth largest city of Pakistan according to population size?
(a) Karachi (b) Lahore
(c) Multan (d) Rawalpindi

71. Which one is the largest city population wise?
(a) Hyderabad (b) Multan
(c) Rawalpindi (d) Faisalabad

72. Which of the following is the smallest city population wise?
(a) Peshawar (b) Sargodha
(c) Islamabad (d) Sialkot

ANSWERS

1. b	2. c	3. a	4. c	5. d	6. c
7. b	8. b	9. b	10. c	11. d	12. c
13. b	14. a	15. b	16. a	17. b	18. d
19. a	20. b	21. d	22. c	23. b	24. b
25. a	26. c	27. b	28. c	29. b	30. d

31. b	32. a	33. c	34. b	35. a	36. a
37. b	38. c	39. d	40. b	41. c	42. d
43. b	44. b	45. a	46. d	47. c	48. b
49. b	50. b	51. c	52. d	53. c	54. c
55. b	56. c	57. a	58. d	59. c	60. c
61. c	62. b	63. a	64. a	65. d	66. b
67. a	68. d	69. c	70. d	71. d	72. d

Chapter 4

WATER RESOURCES OF PAKISTAN

1. Indus river originate from:
   (a) Azad Kashmir (b) Western Tibet
   (c) Kashgar (d) Upper Sindh

2. The length of Indus river is:
   (a) 2736 km (b) 2803 km
   (c) 2990 km (d) 3050 km

3. The maximum discharge of water in Indus River under normal climatic conditions is around:
   (a) 63 MAF (b) 73 MAF
   (c) 83 MAF (d) 93 MAF

4. Chenab river originate from the mountainous range of:
   (a) Suleman (b) Karakoram
   (c) Himalayas (d) Hindu Kush

5. The length of Chenab river is:
   (a) 974 km (b) 1230 km
   (c) 1350 km (d) 1403 km

6. The maximum discharge of water in Chenab river under normal climatic conditions is around:
   (a) 18 MAF (b) 22 MAF
   (c) 26 MAF (d) 30 MAF

7. Which of the following rivers rises from a deep spring at Vernag, in the Indian held section of Jammu and Kashmir state:
   (a) Ravi (b) Jhelum
   (c) Kabul (d) Sutlej

8. Jhelum river join Chenab river near:
   (a) Trimmu (b) Marala
   (c) Punjnad (d) None of the Above

9. The maximum discharge of water in Jhelum river under normal climatic conditions is around:
   (a) 17 MAF (b) 19 MAF
   (c) 22 MAF (d) 23 MAF

10. Ravi river originate in the Indian state of:
   (a) Orissa (b) Hamachel Pardesh
   (c) Andra Pardesh (d) Utter Pardesh

11. River Kabul joins the Indus river at:
   (a) Mohmand Agency (b) Attock
   (c) Peshawar (d) Gilgit

12. River Kabul originate from north eastern Afghanistan, its length is:
   (a) 480 km (b) 550 km
   (c) 580 km (d) 705 km

13. The total storage capacity of different water reservoirs in Pakistan is around:
   (a) 17.1 MAF (b) 22.2 MAF
   (c) 34.5 MAF (d) 39.1 MAF

14. Tarbela Dam was constructed in 1976 on:
   (a) Indus river (b) Jhelum river
   (c) Chenab river (d) Kabul river

15. The total storage capacity of Tarbela Dam under normal climatic conditions is:
   (a) 7.5 MAF (b) 8.3 MAF
   (c) 9.7 MAF (d) 11.6 MAF

16. The main purpose for constructing of Tarbela Dam was:
   (a) Irrigation (b) Hydropower generating
   (c) Both the above (d) None of the above

17. The world's twelfth largest earthfill dam is:
   (a) Salal Dam (Jammu & Kashmir)
   (b) Aswan Dam (Egypt)
   (c) Mangla Dam (Pakistan)
   (d) None of the above

18. Mangla Dam was constructed on river Jhelum in:
   (a) 1960 (b) 1962

(c) 1966 (d) 1969

19. The gross water storage capacity of Mangla Dam is:
(a) 5.88 MAF (b) 4.77 MAF
(c) 3.55 MAF (d) 2.66 MAF

20. Hydropower generating capacity of Mangla Dam is:
(a) 200 MW (b) 500 MW
(c) 700 MW (d) 1000 MW

21. Chashma Barrage was built in 1971 on river:
(a) Jhelum (b) Beas
(c) Indus (d) Sutlej

22. The main purpose of Chashma Barrage is:
(a) Hydro power generating
(b) Irrigation of land
(c) Controlling water logging and salinity problem
(d) Providing water to the Tarbela Lake

23. The live water storage capacity of this Barrage is:
(a) 0.61 MAF (b) 1.7 MAF
(c) 2.2 MAF (d) 2.9 MAF

24. Warsak Dam was built in 1960 on river:
(a) Indus (b) Jhelum
(c) Dasht (d) Kabul

25. The storage of water capacity of Warsak Dam is around:
(a) 0.04 MAF (b) 0.06 MAF
(c) 1.2 MAF (d) 0.09 MAF

26. The power generating capacity of Warsak Dam is:
(a) 170 MW (b) 280 MW
(c) 240 MW (d) 200 MW

27. Baran Dam in Pakistan was built in 1962 on river:
(a) Hingol (b) Kurram
(c) Kabul (d) Zoab

28. The hydropower generating capacity of Baran Dam (NWFP) is:
(a) 2 MW (b) 3 MW
(c) 4 MW (d) 5 MW

29. The water storage capacity of Baran Dam is:
    (a) 0.03 MAF (b) 0.09 MAF
    (c) 0.07 MAF (d) 0.05 MAF

30. Hub Dam on River Hub was constructed in:
    (a) 1968 (b) 1975
    (c) 1983 (d) 1988

31. What is the purpose of Hub Dam:
    (a) To irrigate agricultural land in Lasbella (Balochistan)
    (b) To irrigate agricultural land in Karachi district
    (c) To provide drinking water supply for Karachi
    (d) All the above

32. The water storage capacity of Hub Dam is:
    (a) 0.11 MAF (b) 0.9 MAF
    (c) 0.7 MAF (d) 0.02 MAF

33. Khanpur Dam was built in 1984 on River:
    (a) Hunza (b) Soan
    (c) Haro (d) Hingol

34. The purpose of constructing Khanpur Dam on river Haro was:
    (a) To irrigate agricultural land in Attock district.
    (b) To irrigate agricultural land in Rawalpindi and Abbottabad district.
    (c) To meet the water requirements of Pakistan Ordnance Factory, Wah.
    (d) All the above

35. The water storage capacity of Khanpur Dam is around:
    (a) 0.09 MAF (b) 0.55 MAF
    (c) 0.11 MAF (d) 0.66 KAF

36. Tanda Dam built in 1965 on river:
    (a) Dasht (b) Kohat-Toi
    (c) Soan (d) Kurram

37. Rawal Dam was built in 1962 on river:
    (a) Kurang (b) Gomal
    (c) Soan (d) Jhelum

38. The purpose of Rawal Dam is:
    (a) To provide potable water to Rawalpindi
    (b) To provide potable water to Islamabad
    (c) To irrigate small area around Islamabad
    (d) All the above

39. Simly Dam was constructed in 1972 near the city of:
    (a) Karachi (b) Islamabad
    (c) Quetta (d) Kohat

40. Simly Dam was built on river:
    (a) Kurang (b) Gomal
    (c) Soan (d) Jhelum

41. The water storage capacity of Simly Dam is:
    (a) 0.02 MAF (b) 0.05 MAF
    (c) 0.07 MAF (d) 0.09 MAF

42. Bund Khusdil Dam was built in 1900 on River:
    (a) Hingol (b) Dasht
    (c) Pishin (d) Zoab

43. Under Wapda "Vision 2025" programme, Bhasha Dam would be constructed on river:
    (a) Indus (b) Ravi
    (c) Jhelum (d) Chenab

44. The gross storage capacity of Bhasha Dam reservoir would be around:
    (a) 7.3 MAF (b) 8.9 MAF
    (c) 11.7 MAF (d) 12.2 MAF

45. The Hydropower generating capacity of Bhasha Dam would be:
    (a) 3000 MW (b) 3360 MW
    (c) 3550 MW (d) 3700 MW

46. In which part of the country, the proposed Bhasha Dam would be built in:
    (a) Punjab (b) NWFP
    (c) Sindh (d) Northern Areas

47. The proposed Kalabagh Dam would be constructed on river:
    (a) Jhelum (b) Gomal

(c) Indus (d) Kurram

48. The water storage capacity of Kalabagh Dam would be:
(a) 6.1 MAF (b) 6.9 MAF
(c) 7.2 MAF (d) 8.5 MAF

49. The Hydropower generating capacity of Kalabagh Dam would be:
(a) 3400 MW (b) 3500 MW
(c) 3600 MW (d) 3700 MW

50. Thal Canal would be located along the western bank of river:
(a) Indus (b) Jhelum
(c) Chenab (d) Sutlej

51. Thal reservoir would have a gross storage capacity of:
(a) 2.3 MAF (b) 2.9 MAF
(c) 3.2 MAF (d) 3.9 MAF

52. Mirani Dam is under construction near
(a) Turbat (b) Zoab
(c) Lasbella (d) Quetta

53. Mirani Dam would be constructed on river:
(a) Pishin (b) Hingol
(c) Dasht (d) None of the above

54. The storage capacity of Mirani Dam would be around:
(a) 0.30 MAF (b) 0.60 MAF
(c) 0.70 MAF (d) 0.90 MAF

55. Gomal Zam Dam is under construction in the tribal agency of:
(a) North Waziristan (b) South Waziristan
(c) Khyber (d) Kurram

56. Gomal Zam Dam is being constructed on river:
(a) Indus (b) Jhelum
(c) Gomal (d) Soan

57. The Hydropower generating capacity of Gomal Zam Dam would be around:
(a) 15.2 MW (b) 17.4 MW
(c) 18.7 MW (d) 19.2 MW

58. The water discharged in to the Arabian sea without being utilized in Pakistan is around:
    (a) 39 MAF (b) 41 MAF
    (c) 48 MAF (d) 50 MAF

59. Sulaimanki, Islam, Punjnad Headworks are constructed on river:
    (a) Beas (b) Sutlej
    (c) Jhelum (d) Ravi

60. Balloki and Sidhni Headworks are built on river:
    (a) Ravi (b) Indus
    (c) Chenab (d) None of the above

61. Lower Bari Doab Canal irrigate the agricultural land of:
    (a) Sahiwal and Multan Distt.
    (b) Sialkot and Gujranwala Distt.
    (c) Sargodha and Khushab
    (d) All the above.

62. Marala and Khanki Headworks are constructed on river:
    (a) Indus (b) Chenab
    (c) Jhelum (d) Beas

63. Upper Chenab canal irrigate the agricultural land of:
    (a) Multan and Vihari Distt.
    (b) Sialkot and Gujranwala Distt.
    (c) Muzaffargarh and Jhang Distt.
    (d) None of the above

64. Lower Chenab Canal irrigate the agricultural land of:
    (a) Sheikhupura and Faisalabad Distt.
    (b) Jhang and Multan Distt.
    (c) Depalpur and Okara Distt.
    (d) Bahawalpur and Rahimyar Khan Distt.

65. Rasool Headworks is constructed on river:
    (a) Ravi (b) Chenab
    (c) Jhelum (d) Indus

66. Upper Jhelum Canal irrigate the agricultural land of:
    (a) Gujrat and Jhelum Distt.
    (b) Bhakkar and Leiah Distt.

(c) Sargodha and Khushab Distt.
(d) None of the above

67. The number of Barrage constructed on river Indus are:
(a) Four (b) Five
(c) Six (d) Seven

68. Upper Thal Canal and South Thal Canal is extracted from:
(a) Jinnah Barrage (b) Mangla Dam
(c) Chashma Barrage (d) Tarbela Dam

69. Chashma Right Bank Canal on Indus provide water for:
(a) Chenab river (b) Jhelum river
(c) Ravi river (d) Sutlej river

70. Canals from Taunsa Barrage on Indus river mostly irrigate:
(a) Muzaffargarh Distt. (b) Sanghar Distt.
(c) Mirpur Distt. (d) Khushab Distt.

71. Desert Pat feeder Canals are extracted from:
(a) Taunsa Barrage (b) Chashma Barrage
(c) Guddu Barrage (d) Sukkur Barrage

72. The oldest Barrage of Pakistan is:
(a) Kotri Barrage (b) Taunsa Barrage
(c) Guddu Barrage (d) Sukkur Barrage

73. All disputes relating to the allocation of water resources in between provincial governments or federally administered areas, under 1973 Constitution of Pakistan shall be raised in:
(a) National Economic Council
(b) Council of the Common Interests
(c) Inter Provincial Coordination Committee
(d) National Finance Commission

74. The first water accord between the provincial governments relating to the water distribution from Indus River was signed in:
(a) 1980 (b) 1988
(c) 1991 (d) 1993

75. The second water accord relating to the distribution of water (from Rivers) between the provinces was signed in:
(a) 1994 (b) 1995
(c) 1996 (d) 1997

76. According to 1991 water accord, the share of Punjab from Indus River water was only:
(a) 37% (b) 47%
(c) 50% (d) 57%

77. Under Indus River Treaty 1960, which of the three rivers were given to Pakistan:
(a) Ravi, Jhelum, Chenab
(b) Chenab, Jhelum, Sindh
(c) Ravi, Sutlej, Beas
(d) None of the Above

78. Under Indus Basin Treaty 1960 which of the three rivers were given to India:
(a) Ravi, Sutlej, Beas
(b) Chenab, Jhelum, Kabul
(c) Indus, Chenab, Ravi
(d) None of the Above

79. By giving three eastern river to India, Pakistan agreed to forego its rights of water which is around:
(a) 20 MAF (b) 26 MAF
(c) 28 MAF (d) 30 MAF

80. The major sources of rainfall in Pakistan are:
(a) The Monsoons
(b) The Western Disturbances
(c) Both of the above
(d) None of the above

81. The Jhelum rises in
(a) Tibet (b) Jammu
(c) Kashmir (d) Ladakh

82. From which Indian state The Chenab originates?
(a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Uttranchal Pradesh
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Himachal Pradesh

83. Before independence in Pakistan there were only
(a) One dam (b) Two dams
(c) Three dams (d) Four dams

84. In 1913, the Namal dam was constructed in
(a) Lahore district (b) Gujrat district
(c) Mianwali district (d) Faislabad district

85. Khushdil Khan dam was constructed in 1890 in
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) NWFP (d) Balochistan

86. Which dam was built in 1945?
(a) Warsak dam (b) Spin Karaiz dam
(c) Mangla dam (d) Ghazi Barotha dam

87. A rim station is a control structure on the river. For the Chenab, the rim station is
(a) Balloki Barrage (b) Sulemanki Barrage
(c) Marala Barrage (d) Kalabagh Barrage

88. In 1871, the weir across Ravi River was built at the head of Bari Doab canal in
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh
(c) NWFP (d) Balochistan

89. On Jhelum river, the Rasul headworks was built in
(a) 1881 (b) 1891
(c) 1901 (d) 1911

90. Guddu Barrage was constructed in 1962 on
(a) River Ravi (b) Ravi Jhelum
(c) River Chenab (d) River Indus

91. When Jinnah Barrage was constructed on River Indus?
(a) 1945 (b) 1946
(c) 1947 (d) 1948

92. Kotri Barrage was built in 1955 on
(a) The Ravi (b) The Sutlej
(c) The Indus (d) The Chenab

93. Sukkur Barrage, one of the largest barrages in the world was constructed on the Indus in
    (a) 1922 (b) 1932
    (c) 1942 (d) 1952

94. Taunsa Barrage was built in 1959 on
    (a) River Kabul (b) River Jhelum
    (c) River Indus (d) River Chenab

95. Pakistan takes pride in its achievements in the construction of several barrages and canals. What is the length of canals in Pakistan?
    (a) 36,073 km (b) 46,073 km
    (c) 56,073 km (d) 66,073 km

96. How many barrages are in Pakistan?
    (a) 13 (b) 14
    (c) 15 (d) 16

97. What is the number of headworks in Pakistan?
    (a) 1 (b) 2
    (c) 3 (d) 4

98. The major water reserviors in our Indus Basin Irrigation system are:
    (a) 1 (b) 2
    (c) 3 (d) 4

99. How many canal systems are in Indus Basin Irrigation System?
    (a) 12 (b) 24
    (c) 44 (d) 88

100. What is the number of tubewells in Pakistan?(approx)
    (a) more than 2,50,000 (b) more than 3,50,000
    (c) more than 4,50,000 (d) more than 5,50,000

101. The National Drainage Programme (NDP) was launched in
    (a) 1997 (b) 1998
    (c) 1999 (d) 2000

102. The number of lives lost in 1950 flood was:
    (a) 2910 (b) 679
    (c) 1008 (d) 519

103. How many people died in 1992 flood?
(a) 2910 (b) 1901
(c) 1008 (d) 679

104. Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) was created in:
(a) 1949 (b) 1959
(c) 1969 (d) 1979

105. When was the Federal Flood Commission set up?
(a) January 1957 (b) January 1967
(c) January 1977 (d) January 1987

106. Which of the following barrages are on River Indus?
(a) Jinnah Barrage (b) Kotri Barrage
(c) Guddu Barrage (d) All of the above

107. Which western tributary joins the Indus near Attock?
(a) The Chenab (b) The Kabul
(c) The Swat (d) The Kunar

108. Which of the following rivers drain into the Indus?
(a) The Soan (b) The Harrow
(c) The Panjkora (d) All of the above

109. The Chenab enters Pakistan through Diawara Village in:
(a) Sialkot (b) Gujranwala
(c) Gujrat (d) Lala Musa

110. Which of the following are major tributaries of the Chenab?
(a) Jammu Tawi (b) Palkhu Nullah
(c) Aik Nullah (d) All of the above

111. Islam Barrage is on:
(a) River Ravi (b) River Jhelum
(c) River Sutlej (d) River Chenab

112. Which of the following is the smallest of the five main eastern tributaries of the Indus?
(a) The Ravi (b) The Sutlej
(c) The Jhelum (d) The Chenab

113. Rasul Barrage is on:
(a) River Chenab (b) River Jhelum

(c) River Indus (d) River Ravi

114. After passing through Gurdaspur district, the Ravi enters Sialkot's tehsil:
(a) Shakargarh (b) Daska
(c) Pasrur (d) None of the above

115. Pollution in the Ravi is the highest compared to all the rivers in Pakistan. What percentage of total pollution (muncipal and industrial) is only discharged into the Ravi?
(a) 37% (b) 47%
(c) 57% (d) 67%

116. Which of the following rivers flows through Dal Lake and Wullar Lake?
(a) The Chenab (b) The Sutlej
(c) The Jhelum (d) The Ravi

117. Near Muzaffarabad, the Jhelum is joined by its largest tributary:
(a) The Kunhar (b) The Ujh
(c) The Soan (d) The Neelum

118. The retention level of Kalabagh dam was 925 feet, which has been reduced by:
(a) 5 feet (b) 10 feet
(c) 15 feet (d) 25 feet

119. The Kalabagh reservoir at a 915 feet elevation would pose no flood risk to Nowshera which is located at an elevation of:
(a) 923 feet (b) 928 feet
(c) 933 feet (d) 938 feet

120. The Pakistani government first undertook engineering investigations for Kalabagh dam during
(a) 1953-1954 (b) 1963-1964
(c) 1973-1974 (d) 1983-1984

121. The preliminary feasibility study of Kalabagh dam was completed in:
(a) 1954 (b) 1955
(c) 1956 (d) 1957

122. Which is the twelfth largest (earth fill) dam in the world?
(a) Tarbela dam (b) Mangla dam

(c) Basha dam (d) Kalabagh dam

123. The installed hydropower capacity of Basha dam is 3360 Mega Watts from _____ units.
(a) 9 (b) 10
(c) 11 (d) 12

124. Which is the largest earth and rockfill dam of the world?
(a) Mangla dam (b) Kalabagh dam
(c) Tarbela dam (d) Warsak dam

125. Tarbela dam was started in 1968 and completed in
(a) 1976 (b) 1977
(c) 1978 (d) 1979

126. The hydropower capacity of Tarbela dam is
(a) 3478 MW (b) 3578 MW
(c) 3678 MW (d) 3778 MW

127. Indus Water Treaty was signed in Karachi on
(a) 19 September 1960 (b) 19 September 1961
(c) 19 September 1962 (d) 19 September 1963

128. Indus water dispute arose on _____ when India stopped the irrigation supplies coming to Pakistan.
(a) April 1, 1947 (b) April 1, 1948
(c) April 1, 1949 (d) April 1, 1950

129. Since Mangla dam's first impounding in 1967, its gross storage capacity has reduced to 4.75 MAF from the actual design of 5.88 MAF due to
(a) Poor irrigation management
(b) Waterlogging
(c) Soil salinity
(d) Sedimentation

130. The Indus and its five main tributaries all combine into one river near:
(a) Sialkot (b) Gawadar
(c) Mithan Kot (d) Shikarpur

131. Which is the first multipurpose dam built by Pakistan after independence?
(a) Tarbela dam (b) Mangla dam

(c) Warsak dam (d) Khushdil Khan dam

132. To solve Indus Water dispute, negotiations under the offices of the world Bank commenced in:
(a) May 1949 (b) May 1950
(c) May 1951 (d) May 1952

133. The Sutlej Valley Tripartite Agreement was signed by the Punjab, Bhawalpur and Bikanir states in:
(a) 1910 (b) 1915
(c) 1920 (d) 1925

134. The Sutlej Valley Project committee was setup in
(a) 1922 (b) 1932
(c) 1942 (d) 1952

135. The 1991 Water Accord also called "Water Apportionment Accord" was signed by:
(a) Governors of the four provinces
(b) Chief Ministers of the four province
(c) Chief Secretaries of the four provinces
(d) None of the above

136. The Water Accord 1991 was signed on March 16 in
(a) Lahore (b) Islamabad
(c) Karachi (d) Peshawar

137. Under the chairmanship of Akhtar Hussain, the Water Allocation and Rates Committee was constituted in
(a) 1965 (b) 1967
(c) 1968 (d) 1969

138. For the water apportionment of the Indus and its tributaries, a committee was constituted in October 1970 under the chairmanship:
(a) Justice Fazle Akbar
(b) Justice Hamud-ur-Rehman
(c) Justice Muhammad Munir
(d) Justice Irshad Hassan Khan

139. Which of the following is the smallest barrage?
(a) Sukkur Barrage (b) Chasma Barrage
(c) Taunsa Barrage (d) Kotri Barrage

140. The current estimated irrigation efficiency in Pakistan is just
(a) 25.5% (b) 35.5%
(c) 45.5% (d) 55.5%

141. Pakistan asked the world Bank to appoint a neutral expert to resolve the dispute arising out of the construction of
(a) Baglihar Dam (b) Assan Dam
(c) Wullar dam (d) None of the above

142. Baglihar dam is being built on
(a) The Ravi (b) The Sutlej
(c) The Beas (d) The Chenab

ANSWERS

1. b	2. a	3. d	4. c	5. a	6. c
7. b	8. a	9. d	10. b	11. b	12. c
13. a	14. a	15. d	16. c	17. c	18. c
19. a	20. d	21. c	22. b	23. a	24. d
25. a	26. c	27. b	28. c	29. a	30. c
31. d	32. a	33. c	34. d	35. a	36. b
37. a	38. d	39. b	40. c	41. a	42. c
43. a	34. a	45. b	46. d	47. c	48. a
49. c	50. b	51. a	52. a	53. c	54. a
55. b	56. c	57. b	58. a	59. b	60. a
61. a	62. b	63. c	64. a	65. c	66. a
67. c	68. a	69. b	70. a	71. c	72. d
73. b	74. c	75. a	76. a	77. b	78. a
79. b	80. c	81. c	82. d	83. c	84. c
85. d	86. b	87. c	88. a	89. c	90. d
91. b	92. c	93. b	94. a	95. c	96. d
97. b	98. c	99. c	100. d	101. b	102. a
103. c	104. b	105. c	106. d	107. b	108. d
109. a	110. d	111. c	112. a	113. b	114. a
115. b	116. c	117. d	118. b	119. d	120. a
121. c	122. b	123. d	124. c	125. b	126. a
127. a	128. b	129. d	130. c	131. c	132. d
133. c	134. b	135. b	136. c	137. c	138. a
139. c	140. b	141. a	142. d		

Chapter 5

HISTORY, CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION

1. Famous Novel "The Three Musketeers" was written by
   (a) Alexander Dumas (b) George Eliot
   (c) Thomas Hardy (d) Victor Hugo.
2. Famous English Poet John Keats died of T.B at the age of:
   (a) 30 (b) 20
   (c) 25 (d) 35
3. Play "Othello" was written by:
   (a) Shakespeare (b) Bernard Shaw
   (c) Russell (d) Milton
4. Famous Economist "Karl Marx" belongs to:
   (a) England (b) U.S.A
   (c) Former U.S.S.R (d) Germany
5. The theme of the famous play "Caeser and Cleopatra" by G.B. Shaw is a:
   (a) Romance (b) History
   (c) Tragedy (d) Comedy
6. Master piece Novels "War and Peace" and "Anana Karenina" was written by
   (a) Hardly (b) Oscar Wild
   (c) Tolstoy (d) None of the above
7. Famous English Poet "William Wordsworth" died in
   (a) 1849 (b) 1850
   (c) 1851 (d) 1852
8. "John Milton" was a famous English poet. What tragedy was faced by him at his old age ?
   (a) Lost his son (b) Lost his eye sight
   (c) Lost his legs (d) Lost his all property

9. "Khushal Khan Khattak" was a famous poet of:
   (a) Balochi Language (b) Urdu Language
   (c) Barohi Language (d) Pushto Language

10. "Abdul Latif Bhitai" was a famous poet of:
   (a) Barohi Language (b) Sindhi Language
   (c) Urdu Language (d) Balochi Language

11. Which of the following countries is under an absolute monarchy:
   (a) Norway (b) Kuwait
   (c) Thailand (d) Oman

12. December 3, (every year) is observed all over the world as:
   (a) International Literacy Day.
   (b) International Civil Aviation Day.
   (c) International Day of Disabled Persons.
   (d) International Day of Human Rights.

13. The "Holy Quran" was translated first time in:
   (a) Persian (b) Sindhi
   (c) Pushto (d) Ibrani

14. "Waris Shah" a Punjabi Poet is famous for his:
   (a) Heer Ranjha (b) Laila Majnu
   (c) Mirza Sahiban (d) Sohni Mahenwal

15. "Hayat-e-Jawaid" written by Altaf Hussain Hali is on the life of:
   (a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (b) Ghalib
   (c) Saadi Shirazi (d) None of the above

16. Famous Novel "Pride and Prejudice" is written by:
   (a) Jane Eyre (b) Jane Austen
   (c) Emily Broute (d) Byron

17. Archaeologists have recently revealed through a research that the Roman Empire was destroyed by the fatal disease of:
   (a) Malaria (b) Plague
   (c) Influenza (d) Cholera.

18. Famous Novel "A Tale of Two Cities is written by:
   (a) Thomas Hardy (b) Alexander Dumas

(c) Charles Dickens (d) None of the above.

19. An English writer known for his free translation of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" is:
(a) Byron (b) Shelly
(c) Edward Fitzgerald (d) Coleridge

20. "Taj Mahal" a magnificent white marble mausoleum is situated at
(a) Delhi (b) Hyderabad
(c) Ahmadabad (d) Agra

21. The only mosque in the world with six minaretes is the Blue Mosque" or the "Mosque of Sultan Ahmad". It is situated at
(a) Tehran (b) Istanbul
(c) Jaddah (d) Cairo

22. "Elysee Palace" is the official residence of:
(a) President of Italy
(b) President of France
(c) Prime Minister of England
(d) President of Turkey

23. "Rohtas Fort" is situated near Jhelum. It was built by:
(a) Shah Jehan (b) Akbar
(c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Aurengzab

24. Alexander the Great (356-323 BC) was the King of:
(a) Egypt (b) Portugal
(c) Macedonia (d) Greece.

25. "Queen's House" is the official residence of:
(a) President of Sri Lanka
(b) Head of the State of Canada
(c) Royal Family of Manacco
(d) None of the above

26. The Height of "Empire State Building" situated in Manhattan, New York, U.S.A is:
(a) 400 metre (d) 390 metre
(c) 381 metre (d) 350 metre

27. "Hyde Park" London is famous for:
    (a) Beautiful Flowers
    (b) Remarkable Fountains
    (c) Public meeting and assemblage
    (d) Huge Area

28. We often came across the news wherein 'Red Square" is often described. It is situated in:
    (a) New York (b) Beijing
    (c) Lenin grad (d) Moscow

29. Among the ancient wonders of the world which one is still exists:
    (a) Statue of Zeus (b) Pyramids of Egypt
    (c) Temples of Artemis (d) None of the above.

30. The only human achievement visible from the moon is:
    (a) Hardrian's Wall (b) The Great Wall of China
    (c) Wailing Wall (d) None of above

31. Salang Tunnel in Afghanistan linked Kabul with:
    (a) Jalalabad (b) Mazar-i-Sharif
    (c) Kandahar (d) Tora Bora.

32. One of the ancient wonder "The Hanging Gardens of Babylon" were situated in:
    (a) Iran (b) Spain
    (c) Iraq (d) Turkey

33. One of ancient wonder "The statue of Zeus (Jupiter)" was carved at about 2,400 years ago by:
    (a) French Sculpture (b) Roman Sculpture
    (c) Greek Sculpture (d) Arabian Sculpture

34. "Temples of Artemis (Diana)" (ancient wonder) is said to have been amongst the most beautiful temples in the world. It was built in the honour of the Greek goddess of moon at:
    (a) Tureky (b) Athens
    (c) Iraq (d) None of the above

35. "Temples of Artemis" (Ancient wonder) was built during the reign of:
    (a) Namrood (b) Ceaser

(c) Alexander the Great (d) None of the above

36. An ancient wonder Mausoleum of Halicarnassus" created in 353 B.C by Queen Artemisia in memory of her husband. King Mausalus. It was destroyed by:
    (a) Fire (b) Flood
    (c) Earthquake (d) Destroyed in battles

37. Colossus of Phodes" was the huge statute of Helios, formerly called Apollo which stood at the entrance to the:
    (a) Harbour of Athens (b) Harbour of Alexandria
    (c) Harbour of Rhodes (d) None of above

38. "The pharos of Alexandria" an ancient wonder was situated in an Island near Alexandria. What was it.
    (a) A Tower (b) A Light House
    (c) A Statue (d) None of the above

39. Famous wonder of the world "Leaning tower of Pisa" is situated in:
    (a) France (b) Belgium
    (c) Rome (d) Italy

40. Length of "the great wall of China" is:
    (a) 2500 km (b) 2400 km
    (c) 2300 km (d) 2200 km

41. The headquarters of World Trade Organization is in:
    (a) Geneva (b) New York
    (c) London (d) Paris

42. "The Church of Saint Sophia" is among the Seven wonders of the world (later list). It is situated in:
    (a) Ankara (b) Istanbul
    (c) Izmir (d) None of the above

43. "Dragon" is a symbol of:
    (a) Russia (b) China
    (c) U.S.A (d) England

44. "Bear" is a symbol of:
    (a) Russia. (b) China
    (c) Turkey (d) Egypt

45. Who is called “Lady of the Lamp”?
    (a) Jane Eyre (b) Florence Nightingale
    (c) Mother Tressa (d) None of the above one

46. Who is called “Desert Fox”?
    (a) Hitler (b) Napoleon
    (c) General Rommel (d) Richard Cobden

47. Who is called “Man of Iron and Blood”?
    (a) Napoleon (b) Prince Bismarck
    (c) Eisenhower (d) None of the above

48. Who is known as “Man of destiny” and “little corporal”?
    (a) Alexander the Great (b) Bismarck
    (c) Napoleon (d) Hitler

49. Who is the 1st Secretary General of U.N.O?
    (a) U. Thant (b) Dag Hammarskjold
    (c) Trygve lie (d) Kurt Waldheim

50. The headquarter of U.N Security Council is in:
    (a) Washington (b) New York
    (c) Geneva (d) Vienna

51. The Headquarter of International Atomic Energy Agency is in:-
    (a) Vienna (b) Geneva
    (c) Berne (d) Rome

52. Among the following countries which is not the member of U.N.O.
    (a) Syria (b) Switzerland
    (c) Lebanon (d) None of the above.

53. Which of the following historical sites of Pakistan is on the World Heritage List?
    (a) Mohenjodaro (b) Takht-i-Bahi
    (c) Lahore Fort (d) All of the above

54. “Sir Ronald Ross” was awarded Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1902 for his work on:
    (a) Cholera (b) Typhoid
    (c) Tuberculosis (d) Malaria

55. Who was awarded Nobel Prize in 1945 for the discovery of penicillin and its curative effects in various infectious diseases?
    (a) Louis Pasteur (b) Sir Alexandar Fleming
    (c) Madam Curie (d) None of the above

56. Nobel Prizes were First awarded in the year.
    (a) 1900 (d) 1901
    (c) 1902 (d) 1905

57. Identify the cause of disturbances in the 'Maluku' island of Indonesia:
    (a) Maximum autonomy from the centre demanded.
    (b) Complete independence and statehood proposed.
    (c) Muslim and Christian religious conflict
    (d) None of the above.

58. The prizes are formally awarded on the death anniversary of Alfred Nobel on:
    (a) 1st December (b) 25th December
    (c) 10th December (d) 31st December

59. All Nobel Prize are given in Stockholm by the King of Sweden except the peace prize, which is given in the city of:
    (a) Geneva (b) Oslo
    (c) London (d) Hague

60. "Mother Teresa" (India) was awarded by Nobel Prize in the field of:
    (a) Agriculture (b) Medicine
    (c) Psychology (d) Peace

61. "W.C. Rontgen" was awarded 1st Nobel Prize in Physics for his remarkable discovery of X-Rays. From which country he belongs:
    (a) Sweden (b) Germany
    (c) U.S.A (d) Great Britain

62. Who is called "Father of History"?
    (a) Bancroft (b) Herodotus
    (c) Gibbon (d) None of the above

63. From which country "Herodotus" The father of History belongs:
(a) Egypt (b) Portugal
(c) Greek (d) Italy

64. Who is called "Father of Comedy"?
(a) Shakespeare (b) Aristophanes
(c) Shaw (d) None of the above

65. "Christopher Columbus" (who discovered Central America). From which country he belonged:
(a) Italy (b) Spain
(c) China (d) Greece

66. "Maiden Pakistani" who was awarded by Nobel Prize in 1979, was:
(a) Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan
(b) Dr. Abdul Salam
(c) Dr. Sammar
(d) Dr. Muneer Ahmad Khan

67. Dr. Abdul Salam won the Nobel Prize in the field of:
(a) Physics (b) Chemistry
(c) Medicine (d) Bio-Chemistry

68. Famous Painting "Mona Lisa" was the creation of:
(a) Inigo Jones (b) Leonardo da Vinci
(c) Yrancois Boucher (d) None of the above.

69. The creator of "Mona Lisa" belonged to:
(a) France (b) Spain
(c) Italy (d) England

70. Who is the author of "The History of the Decline and fall of the Roman Empire"?
(a) Herodotus (b) Holinshed
(c) Macaulay (d) Edward Gilbon

71. Great Philosopher "Confucius" belonged to:
(a) Japan (b) Nepal
(c) China (d) Sri Lanka

72. "Gautam Buddha" was born in:
(a) 480 B.C (b) 450 B.C

(c) 460 B.C (d) 483 B.C

73. "Jalal-ud-Din "Rumi" was a great poet. His poetry is in:
    (a) Urdu (b) Arabic
    (c) Persian (d) Sindhi

74. "Gita or Vedas" is the holy books of:
    (a) Sikhs (b) Hindus
    (c) Buddhists (d) Jews

75. "Trpitak" in the Holy Book of:
    (a) Siks (b) Hindus
    (c) Jews (d) Buddhists

76. "Guru Garanth Sahib" is the holy book of:
    (a) Hindus (b) Buddhists
    (c) Jews (d) Sikhs

77. Which civilization is oldest among the following:
    (a) Harappa (b) Gandhara
    (c) Persian (d) Muslim

78. The first unmanned space ship landed on the moon on:
    (a) 30th June, 1966 (b) 30th May, 1966
    (c) 31st December, 1966 (d) 30th July, 1966

79. Which city is the oldest inhabited capital in the World:
    (a) Cairo (b) Damascus
    (c) Athens (d) Tehran

80. 'Temple Trees' is an official residence of the:
    (a) King of Nepal
    (b) King of Bhutan
    (c) President of Maldev
    (d) Prime Minister of Sri Lanka.

81. Who won the battle of Waterloo?
    (a) Napoleon (b) Allied forces
    (c) Duke of Wellington (d) None of the above

82. Muhammad bin Qasim was the 1st Muslim who invaded India and made Sindh a Province of Arab dominion. He came to India:
(a) 705 A.D (b) 712 A.D
(c) 760 A.D (d) 902 A.D

83. Chenghez Khan was a Mongol conqueror who came to India during the rein of:
(a) Aibak (b) Aurengzab
(c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Iltutmish

84. Qutabuddin Aibak was the first Muslim King of Delhi Sultanate and founder of:
(a) Mughal Empire (b) Tughluq Dynasty
(c) Slave Dynasty (d) None of the above

85. "Razia Sultana" was the only Muslim Woman Monarch of Hindustan. Her regime lasted:
(a) 5 years (b) 7 years
(c) 4 years (d) 3 years

86. "Third Battle of Panipat" was fought in:
(a) 1560 (b) 1710
(c) 1761 (d) 1716

87. Todar Mal was the revenue minister of King:
(a) Aurengzeb (b) Tipu Sultan
(c) Akbar (d) Aibak

88. Who was the author of "Ain-i-Akbari"and "Akbar Nama"?
(a) Todar Mal (b) Abbul Fazal
(c) Mahmood Gawan (d) Alberuni

89. "Ibn-i-Batuta" was a Moorish traveler who visited India in:
(a) 12th Century (b) 13th Century
(c) 14th Century (d) 15th Century

90. "Alberuni" wrote a book "An inquiry into India" with great historical value. He came India along with:
(a) Sher Shah Suri
(b) Babur
(c) Sultan Mehmood of Ghazni
(d) None of the above

91. Sher Shah defeated Hammayun in 1540 A.D. As a result, he became the emperor of Hindustan. The battle is called:
   (a) Third Battle of Panipat (b) Battle of Sanugarh
   (c) Battle of Haldighat (d) Battle of Kanauj

92. Babur was the founder of Mughal Dynasty. He defeated:
   (a) Ibrahim Lodhi (b) Sher Shah Suri
   (c) Muhammad Tughlaq (d) None of the above

93. Babur founded Mughal Dynasty defeating Ibrahim Lodhi at Panipat in:
   (a) 1520 A.D (b) 1524 A.D
   (c) 1526 A.D (d) 1550 A.D

94. Aryans came to India about 2000 B.C from:
   (a) Greece (b) Arab
   (c) Iraq (d) Central Asia

95. Who were the original residents of northern India before the arrival of Aryans?
   (a) Puritans (b) Dravidians
   (c) Baddoos (d) None of the above

96. The famous oil painting "Mona Lisa" is the creation of:
   (a) Leonardo da Vinci (b) Pablo Picasso
   (c) Florence Nightingale (d) None of the above.

97. How many Arab-Israel Wars have so far been fought?
   (a) Two (b) Three
   (c) Four (d) Five

98. Who was known as "Citizen King" of France?
   (a) Napoleon (b) Henry VI
   (c) Louis Phillipe (d) None of the above

99. Who was called "The Islamic Coordinator"?
   (a) King Fahad (b) King Faisal
   (c) Z.A. Bhutto (d) Yasser Arafat

100. Which of the following in called "The Bible of English Constitution".
   (a) Petition of Rights (b) Conventions
   (c) Magna Carta (d) Prerogatives of Crown

101. Omar bin Abdul Aziz" was a Caliph of:
   (a) Abbasid Caliphate (b) Omayyad Caliphate
   (c) Safavid Dynesty (d) None of the above

102. Mongols destroyed Baghdad and overthrew Arab Empire in:
   (a) 1240 A.D. (b) 1250 A.D.
   (c) 1258 A.D. (d) 1265 A.D.

103. "Sultan Muhammad Ghori" defeated Pirthvi Raj in 1193 A.D and founded the Muslim Rule in India. The battle was known as:
   (a) Battle of Panipat (b) Battle of Haldighat
   (c) Battle of Tarain (d) Battle of Kanauj

104. 1965 War between India and Pakistan continued incessantly for:
   (a) 15 days (b) 20 days
   (c) 17 days (d) 22 days

105. "Indra Ghandi" Prime Minister of India was assassinated by Sikhs in:
   (a) 1981 (b) 1982
   (c) 1984 (d) 1985

106. "Faiz Ahmad Faiz" famous Urdu Poet died in:
   (a) 1981 (b) 1982
   (c) 1983 (d) 1984

107. "Second Islamic Summit Conference" was held at Lahore in:
   (a) 1974 (b) 1973
   (c) 1971 (d) 1975

108. "First Islamic Summit Conference" was held in 1969 at:
   (a) Tehran (b) Makkah
   (c) Riyadh (d) Rabaat

109. King Faisal shot dead by his Nephew in 1975 in the city of:
   (a) Makkah (b) Madina
   (c) Riyadh (d) Jeddah

110. "Ustaad Daman" was the poet of:
   (a) Urdu Language (b) Punjabi Language
   (c) Saraikee Language (d) Sindhi Language

111. Pakistani Culture is a:
(a) Islamic Culture (b) Arabic Culture
(c) Mixed Culture (d) All of the above

112. Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar was a famous sufi poet of:
(a) Sindh (b) Punjab
(c) N.W.F.P (d) Balochistan

113. The Tashkent Declaration 1966 was signed by the President of Pakistan Muhammad Ayub Khan and the Indian Prime Minister:
(a) Jawaharial Nehru (b) Indira Gandhi
(c) V.P. Singh (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

114. The World's famous Madame Tussaud's museum is situated in:-
(a) Paris (b) London
(c) Rome (d) New York

115. Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalander was buried in:
(a) Sahiwal (b) Pakpattan
(c) Sehwan Sharif (d) Shahbaz Garh

116. Hazrat Mian Mir was great religious reformer. He is buried in:
(a) Sahiwal (b) Pakpattan
(c) Lahore (d) Multan

117. Hazrat Baba Farid Ganj Shakr is buried in:
(a) Multan (b) Lahore
(c) Pakpattan (d) Okara

118. Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakirya is buried in:
(a) Shaiwal (b) Multan
(c) Lahore (d) Thatta

119. Which City of Pakistan is known as "Data ki Nagri".
(a) Karachi (b) Peshawar
(c) Sialkot (d) Lahore

120. Which ancient city is considered as "Pearl of Gandhara Civilization":
(a) Hasan Abdal (b) Taxila
(c) Wah (d) Kamra

121. Who was the first Punjabi Poet?
(a) Bhul-e-Shah (b) Hazrat Sultan Bahu
(c) Amir Khusro (d) Baba Farid Ganj Shakr

122. "Rehman Baba" was a poet of:
(a) Sindhi Language (b) Urdu Language
(c) Pushto Language (d) Barohi Language

123. "Jam Darag" is known to be the only romantic poet of:
(a) Sindhi (b) Baluchi
(c) Pushto (d) None of the above

124. "Dulhan" is a famous poem of Baluchi language. The poet is:
(a) Jam Darag (b) Ishaq Shamin
(c) Gul Khan Naseer (d) Tofeeq Ahmad

125. The famous shrine of Hazrat Bari Imam is located at:
(a) Lahore (b) Karachi
(c) Multan (d) Islamabad

126. The Sea border in the 'Gulf of Tonkin' is disputed between China and:
(a) Japan (b) Thailand
(c) Vietnam (d) Philippines

127. Who is called "the Shakespeare of Punjabi literature"?
(a) Bhul-e-Shah (b) Sultan Bahu
(c) Waris Shah (d) Ustaad Daman

128. The only Pakistani Poet who got the "Lenin Prize" was:
(a) Iftikhar Arif (b) Faiz Ahmad Faiz
(c) Ahmad Faraz (d) Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi

129. "Confucianism" is the religious mythology of:
(a) Japan (b) China
(c) Greece (d) Nepal

130. "Shintoism" is the religious mythology of:
(a) Japan (b) China
(c) Greece (d) Nepal

131. The only Hindu State in the world is:
(a) India (b) Nepal
(c) Bhotan (d) Sri Lanka

132. The famous Punjabi love story “Sassi Punnoo” is written by:
    (a) Hashim Shah (b) Waris Shah
    (c) Fazal Shah (d) None of the above

132. “Yusuf Zulekan” a Punjabi love Story is written by:
    (a) Mian Muhammad (b) Faqir Muhammad Faqir
    (c) Maulvi Ghulam Rasool (d) None of the above

134. “Punjabi Qisa Saif-ul-Malook” is written by:
    (a) Fazal Shah (b) Mian Muhammad Buksh
    (c) Maulvi Ghulam Rasool (d) Shah Hussain

135. The battle in which English won and later captured Lahore is:
    (a) Battle of Kirki (b) Battle of Sabraon
    (c) Battle of Wandiwash (d) None of the above

136. Who abolished Slavery in America?
    (a) George Washington (b) Ibrahim Lincoln
    (c) Johnson (d) None of the above one

137. Who is called “The Indian Napoleon”?
    (a) Tipu Sultan (b) Sher Shah Suri
    (c) Samudra Gupta (d) None of the above

138. The Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant has been closed permanently. It was located in:
    (a) Ukraine (b) Kazakhstan
    (c) Belarus (d) Latvia

139. The first country which recognized Pakistan after its creation was:
    (a) Afghanistan (b) Iran
    (c) Saudi Arabia (d) Egypt

140. Who is called “The master builder”?
    (a) Shah Jehan (b) Akbar
    (c) Aurangzab (d) Jehangir

141. The slave King buried in Lahore is:
    (a) Muhammad Ayaz (b) Qutb ud Din Aibak
    (c) Iltutmish (d) None of the above

142. Aibak died during the game of:
(a) Wrestling (b) Polo
(c) Football (d) Rugbi

143. Who was known as "The Prophet of Italian Unification"?
(a) Admiral Boscowenb (b) Papandre
(c) Mizzini (d) None of the above

144. Indus Valley Civilization was destroyed by?
(a) Mongols (b) Egyptians
(c) Aryans (d) Mughals

145. National Democratic Front of Bodoland is struggling for a separate homeland in the Indian State of:
(a) Goa (b) Assam
(c) Nagaland (d) Bihar

ANSWERS

1.	a	2.	c	3.	a	4.	d	5.	b	6.	c
7.	b	8.	b	9.	d	10.	b	11.	d	12.	c
13.	b	14.	a	15.	a	16.	b	17.	a	18.	c
19.	c	20.	d	21.	b	22.	b	23.	c	24.	c
25.	a	26.	c	27.	c	28.	d	29.	b	30.	b
31.	b	32.	c	33.	c	34.	a	35.	c	36.	c
37.	c	38.	b	39.	d	40.	b	41.	a	42.	b
43.	b	44.	a	45.	b	46.	c	47.	b	48.	c
49.	c	50.	b	51.	a	52.	b	53.	d	54.	d
55.	b	56.	b	57.	c	58.	c	59.	b	60.	d
61.	b	62.	b	63.	c	64.	b	65.	a	66.	b
67.	a	68.	b	69.	c	70.	d	71.	c	72.	d
73.	c	74.	b	75.	d	76.	d	77.	a	78.	b
79.	b	80.	d	81.	c	82.	b	83.	d	84.	c
85.	d	86.	c	87.	c	88.	b	89.	c	90.	c
91.	d	92.	a	93.	c	94.	d	95.	b	96.	a
97.	c	98.	c	99.	b	100	c	101	b	102.	c
103.	c	104.	c	105.	c	106.	d	107.	a	108.	d
109.	(C	110.	b	111.	c	112.	a	113.	d	114.	b
115.	c	116.	c	117.	c	118.	b	119.	d	120.	b
121.	d	122.	c	123.	b	124.	b	125.	d	126.	c
127.	c	128.	b	129.	b	130.	a	131.	b	132.	a
133.	c	134.	b	135.	b	136.	b	137.	c	138.	a

139. b 140. a 141. b 142. b 143. c 144. c
145. b